PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,375.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	...	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	...	...
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	...	...
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug.	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains a brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," GREEN STREET.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 2nd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Mar., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Manamers and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestí	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Belnarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5805	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5000	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	11th April 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 635
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Kanzler will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.

Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.

Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.

RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur).
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituent the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... {
6-cylinder Napier car ... ... £ 60 11 10¼
4-cylinder British car £156 16 8
6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"HANDWRITING ON THE WALL"

is about the only writing nowadays that is still done in the old way.

The new way is to use the Remington Typewriter.

Progressive people to-day use the Remington for all the writing they do, which includes the writing they ought to do, but could not do with the pen.

This last is the most important of all writing. It is not the kind which merely takes care of business; it is the kind which *makes business.*

The Remington Typewriter, when used aright, is a *business builder.* At a word from you we will be glad to explain how the building is done.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

BOMBAY BRANCH: 75, Hornby Road.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS; MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

LIPTONS.

"The business upon which the sun never sets."

LIPTONS TEA

Is used in every country of the World.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

YELLOW LABEL	1 Re. 2 as.	per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	1 Re.	per pound tin.
RED LABEL	1 Re.	per pound tin.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 14, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE

Will exhibit "LIFE and PASSION of CHRIST" His Birth, His Childhood, His Life, His Death, His Resurrection and Ascension.

SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH

will be 5th grand entire change of Programme, including CHRISTOPHER COLOMBUS, MOON'S LOVER, FATHER'S HONOUR, and many others.

Every evening. Every evening.

TWO SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.

EVERY SATURDAY THREE SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9 to 10-30. Third from 11 to 12-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000, INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,460
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MYSORE RACES, 11TH, 13TH AND 16TH JUNE, 1908.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES for the above Races CLOSE on 1st April next.

For Programmes apply to SECRETARY, Mysore Races, Richmond Road, Bangalore.

The Secretary will feel obliged if Owners and Trainers will kindly let him know what Stable accommodation they will require.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE MACHINERY AND PLANTS.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Auctioneers, for the North-Western Railway, have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores Yard, Lahore, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1908, commencing at 7-30 A. M., a lot of 2nd-hand MACHINERY and TOOLS comprising among other articles, the following :—

Pumps of different descriptions.
Rail Presses.
Rail Sawing Machines.
Excavators.
Forges, Portable.
Weighing Machines.
Rack Drilling Machines.
Weigh bridges, 16 feet, graduated for English and Indian weights, to weigh upto 18, 20 and 22 tons.
Steam Hoists.
Traversers Carriage.
Pike Drivers.
Hot Air Engines.
Tanks, Portable Drums, clips 4' and 8' dia.
Drums Winding.
Boilers Vertical.
Bears Punching Hydraulic.
Machine Mortor Mixing.
Several Girders of Various spans.
Chains, of sizes.
Block Pulley, of sizes.
Wheels and Exles Trollies.
Rope Coir and Manilla, of sizes.
Steel and Iron Bars, of sizes. Rivets, of sizes.

Besides a lot of scrap and other articles will also be sold.

Freight will be charged at Railway Revenue rate over the N. W. Railway for any articles purchased at this Auction and booked to out-Stations.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 3-30 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an additional Director.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th April to the 20th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Appeal, from its original Civil Jurisdiction.
APPEAL No. 1304.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.
VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO...Appellant & Plaintiff.
vs.
ANANDRAO GUNPATRAO
and others ....Respondents & Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made herein on the 16th March, 1908, the undermentioned properties are offered FOR SALE and the Undersigned invites private offers for the same. Offers should reach the Undersigned at his Office, on or before the 15th day of April, 1908.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toke tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and outhouses standing thereon, and situate, lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29613 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087, and New Survey No.1/2589, the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3687 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16826, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 8/2589, and which said piece together are Assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 583-585-587 588-158, and Street Nos. 149, 2, 4, 153-154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the Road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotam Murarji Khimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji, partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dumanwalla and others administrations of the estate of Maneckji Cawasjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Soparibag Road.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground consisting of eight plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plots together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361-500,586, Collector's New Nos. 3,742, 3,743, 4,081, 12,510, 12,601, 12,603, and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2B, 20 3-2,600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 500, 586, and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12,601-12,603, 12610, Old Survey No. none, New Survey Nos. ½ 2A, 3 3A, and 3C. 2,600, the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, and New Survey Nos. 2B, 2600, which said nine plots together are assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189, and Street Nos. 3,158, 160 2 to 8 162, 164, 166-188 1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Khursedji Naoroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra, and partly by an other property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Oosman Mahomed Bakhai and Abdulla Haji Mahomed Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Soparibag Road, on or towards the West by the premises of the Temple known as Shri Mankeshwar's Temple and beyond it partly by the property of Bai Kesbai, wife of Rajbally Jooma and partly by the property of Memon Haji Abdul Karim Haji Khatookhee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner,
High Court, Bombay.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS :—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY 1908.
AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Railway and Newspaper Directories for the whole of India.

Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs ; Bombay and Environs ; Madras and Environs.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A
THACKER'S DIRECTORY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BAUER and KRAUSE'S OFFICE has been REMOVED to STANDARD BUILDING, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commission Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th APRIL, 1908 for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag: Inspector General of Police.
POONA, 24TH MARCH, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36 ; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 21 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36 ; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, BOMBAY.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, MARCH 31
NIOBE (All Smiles)
The Exceedingly Funny Farcical comedy,
1,000 Nights at the Strand Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.—THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.
For the First Time in Bombay.
Cyril Maudes latest London Success,
The Amusing Comedy.
Now running at the Play House, London.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.—THE MORALS OF MARCUS.
The great Garrick Theatre London Success.
Record Run at the above Theatre.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.—A MESSAGE FROM MARS
Charles Hawtreys Funny Comedy
Now running in London.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Wilson Barretts Masterpiece
The World's Record Breaker.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A GREAT BOON.
TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.
CINEMATOGRAPHS COME AND CINEMATOGRAPHS GO
BUT THE
"EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH"
IS BOMBAY'S VERY OWN.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT AND
EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
NO NEED TO TALK TOO MUCH ABOUT IT.

Every one who has already witnessed OUR FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE SHOW will certainly not fail to come and spend a "VERY PLEASANT HOUR IN THE EVENING AT OUR MODERN FAIRY PAVILION" which has been Greatly Improved in many ways

IN TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WE FEEL SURE THAT

Our kind visitors will be quite astonished at the Films of most wonderful Interest just received from Paris. One of which has lately created a very Great Sensation on the continent.

WHY HAS THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL.
Owing to the whole concern being entirely Managed by Europeans.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, WODEHOUSE ROAD.

CONCERT.
1ST APRIL, 1908, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF
THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S LODGE.

PROGRAMME.

1 Quartett......A Spring Song.................Pinsuti
MRS. HICK, MRS. BINNING, MR. BINNING, MR. WEST
2 Piano Solo..."La Fileuse"....................Raff
MISS BOLUS.
3 Song........"The Songs my Mother sang". Arthur Grimshaw
MRS. BINNING.
4 Duet........."Tell me Pretty Maiden"....Floradora
MR. and MRS. BEN HICK.
5 Song........"Happy Song"............Teresa del Riego
MRS. BLUNT.
6 Song........The Devout Lover......Mona Valerie White
(with Violin Obligato.)
CAPTAIN DRUMMOND.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES

7 Violin Solo...Andaute....................Mendelssohn
MRS. GEORGE MCKENZIE.
8 Song........"Two eyes of Grey"......Daisy McGeoch
MRS. MACBETH.
9 Piano Solo..Scherzo Op: 31...........Chopin.
MISS BOLUS.
10 Song.........."Parted"....................Paolo Tosti
MRS. BINNING.
11 Song..........Selected
MR. DOUGLAS BINNING.
12 Duet ....With the Spring.........Macbeth
MRS. HICK and MRS. MACBETH.

TICKETS Rs. 2 and 1, at Messrs. ROSE & Co., or at the door.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YOU NEED NOT
SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Head-ache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

An Important Book, Just Received.

MODERN EGYPT.
BY THE
EARL OF CROMER.

With Portrait of the Author, and a Map.
2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 21 net.

Contents :—Ismail Pasha. 1863-1879.
The Arabi Revolt. The Soudan.
The Egyptian Puzzle.
British Policy in Egypt.
The Reforms. The Future of Egypt.

Westminster Gazette.—"A fascinating book—a book through which the central stream of narrative runs broad and clear, and in which our guide is no mere historian piecing together the records of others, but himself the chief actor in the scenes that be describes."

REGISTER YOUR ORDER EARLY
WITH
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
IS
the best place for buying
HATS,
RIBBONS
HOSIERY,
AND
DRESS-GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the ***Best,*** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases.

Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy

FOR ALL

Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of

THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sirs,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form ; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach ; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes :—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico.*

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days ; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

ACCOMMODATION, with BOARD, now available for two Bachelors (Europeans). Large, Cool, Furnished Room, with Bath Room attached, Separate Entrance. Good Table. Apply early. Box No. 798, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOW to ECONOMISE.—Reduce your Gharry hire by investing in a Bicycle. HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, have received a large consignment of BRITISH BUILT CYCLES which they offer for Rs. 90. Address, Medows Street, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

MODY & Co.—Dealers in Call-Bells, Dry Batteries, Telephones, Volt and Amp-Meter &c., &c. No. 7, Patell St., Fort.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, for 5 or 6 months, from May 15th. Apply to Commander VINES, R. I. M

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, next to Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good gardens, suitable for Europeans, Apply to Mr, PERCY, Jecob Sassoon Mill.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR on the Hill, Gowalia Tank, more suitable for Europeans, Rs. 100. Apply D. L. BATLIBOI, No. 3, Church Gate St., care of Heeramaneck & Co.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, First Class AYAH ; must speak English, Apply 225, Belasis Road, Byculla, with testimonials.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD ; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

WEEKLY BUDGET.—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

BANKS.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

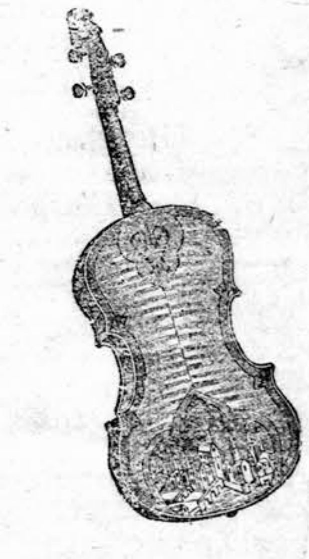
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.



S. Rose & Co. have a large stock of Violins by good modern makers, well made, carefully finished and of good tone.

VIOLIN STRINGS
The best obtainable, always good and fresh.

VIOLIN MUSIC
Best stock in India.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Of all kinds. You get the best selection and terms at Rose's

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

SAL, HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55, Esplanade Rd., Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

C SPRING VICTORIA (with brake) and pair WALER COBS ; 15 hands ; Double and SINGLE HARNESS, stable gear, uniforms, etc., in daily use.

Also single-seated glass fronted BROUGHAM. Both carriages have new best rubber tyres. Offers invited.

G. OWEN DUNN,
29, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.

THE 30-foot Yacht, "TURQUOISE", designed by Wm. Fife, sails in good order.

Price, with dinghy, Rs. 1,500.

Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

FOR SALE.

GREY ARAB PONY, BUGGY and HARNESS (500 Rupees). CHESTNUT ARAB PONY, perfect mouth, very fast, believed sound, ridden on parade and by a Lady. Make valuable POLO PONY (600 Rupees). Open to offers as owner leaving India.

Apply No. 37, Colaba.

WANTED.

APPLICANTS from among the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University for the post of HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. Hospital.

Apply to—

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED.

TOP FLOOR flat, Reryl House, Wodehouse Road. 6 months or longer. Two Bed Rooms and Dressing Room. Electric Lift, Light and Fans.

2. FIRST FLOOR End flat, Dattabhoy Mansions, to 31st March, 1909. Three bedrooms, Electric Lift, Light, and Fans.

Apply to—

G. OWEN DUNN,
29, Marine Lines.

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Chowpatty, Gowalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Varsova, Dadur, Mahim, Poona, Khandalla, Lanouli, etc. For further Particulars Apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

CANVAS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
AND
WATERPROOF PAULINS.

Can be supplied immediately from stock.
Samples and Quotations on application.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING
IS
Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience.
DRESSES MADE
within the shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs 20 0
Half-yearly	" 12 8	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 3 8	" 2 0

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly.	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly.	" 10 12	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 8	" 2 12

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence : and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	" 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 30.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
12 Cases Rupees	Rs. 2,50,000	Zanzibar,	Kaiser ..	National Bk
1 Bundle Rs ..	2,000	S Mandvie	Lhasa......	M Mackenzie and Co
1 Package Sov.	9,300	Aden ...	Monsoori..	H Lalji and Co
Rupees ..	600			
3 Packages Sov	17,880	Jeddah ..	Monsoori..	Sundry Importers
Rupees ..	13			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [30TH MARCH, 1908.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ 11th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 45 1-2 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The tendency of the Market has been weak to-day and there appears to be very little hope for any improvement until there is more doing in exports. The private bills placed to-day are of scarcely any consequence the chief business reported being the sale of some £ 10 or £ 20,000 of private demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. for cash, other amounts have been trifling. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper at 1s. 3 7-8d, on demand and 1s. 3 27-32d. for telegraphic, but these rates close 1-32d. lower. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—80 days' sight ...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	186 3/4

Government Paper.

There has been slightly more business passing in this market to-day in anticipation of the settlement to-morrow and, after five o'clock, options will be declared and if, as many expect, the bulls elect to take paper up, a moderate advance may be expected to-morrow. Paper is said to be not very abundant in the market as finance is easy operators are not unlikely to work for a rise. This morning rates opened at 96 1/8 for cash and settlement and 96 1/4 for the second settlement and later on advanced to 96 1/4 and 96 3/8 for this and next settlement respectively. In the evening the market eased slightly, finally closing quiet at 96 3/16 this settlement and 96¼ for the second settlement. Calcutta rates are advised at 96 3/16 ready and 96 3/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·3
1st Settlement...	„ 96·3
2nd Settlement	„ 96·4

Bullion :—

The price of Bar silver in London fell 1/16 on Saturday to 25¼ ready and 25 5/8 for delivery in two months. New York closed ⅛ down at 55 1/8. In our local Bazaar the ready rate opened at 66 11/16 rose to 66 7/8, but finally closing steady at 66 13/16 ex-duty. Forward rates also have improved 1/8 and closed steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened firmer with prices about Re. 1 higher all round, and has remained steady all day. There is little enquiry by shippers for forward delivery, as the rise is checking business, but there is still a demand in the bazaar though to a more moderate extent. Closing prices are as under.

For ready Cotton there was rather more enquiry by exporters, but mills were buying quietly. Rates steady with no pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	259	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	214	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	207/8	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	205	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	„
Good Westerns ...	223	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	243	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·28	5·28	5·28	5·27	5·25
+·05	+·06	+·05	+·05	+·04

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·22	5·17	5·14	5·11
+·05	+·05	+·06	+·05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer and prices continue to advance. Business has been done at and about the following rates :—

Ready...	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
April-May	„ 8 13 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Is also firmer and there is more demand. We quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpore, April May	Rs.	9 10 6 B. T.
„ Delhi	„ „	9 12 0 „
Yellow Gujerat	„ „	10 7 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy	Rs. 53 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	Rs. 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is firmer with speculators buying. We quote :—

April-May Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 32 0 0
April-May	„ 32 4 0

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 7 0 to Rs. 5 9 0

Tone—firmer.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 6 3 0 R.T

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,367 1/2
India	61
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

David	378 3/4
Manockji Petit	3,155

Presses :—

New Mofussil	602 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,000 X.D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	7,523 bales.
Wheat	9,405 cwts.
Linseed	3,836 „
Rapeseed	6,199 „
Gingellyseed	1,098 „
Poppyseed	213 „
Groundnuts	1,495 „
Castorseed	3,029 ..
Rice	18,975 „
Myrabollams	8,797 „
Cottonseed	11,070 „
Mowraseed	1,065 „
... ...	357 „
Joowar	592 „
Maize	Nil.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th March, 1908, as compared with the statement of 20th March, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 20. Rs.	Mar. 28. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,97,919	44,21,850
Public Deposits at Branches	75,49,434	1,01,37,705
Other Deposits ...	8,01,06,556	8,40,63,294
Post Bills ...	16,474	16,474
Sundries ...	20,93,739	21,27,628
Rs..	11,43,64,122	12,04,66,651
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,29,63,503	1,30,58,676
Other authorised Securities ...	21,59,418	24,49,068
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,00,73,090	2,76,21,071
Loans do. do. do.	2,25,29,597	2,22,94,638
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,04,95,924	2,03,52,938
Dead Stock ...	3,31,941	3,31,941
Stamps ...	5,187	5,088
Bullion ...	3,99,451	7,96,230
Balances with other Banks ...	9,86,330	11,67,194
Sundries ...	1,73,346	1,78,834
Cash ...	2,82,46,335	3,28,10,973
	11,43,64,122	12,04,66,651

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th Mar, 1908, as compared with the statement of 17th Mar. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 17. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 10. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,67,50,000 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,58,51,314 10 0	2,02,79,829 5 10
Other Deposits, &c...	15,74,52,751 13 11	1550,98,062 2 7
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	10,07,057 4 2	12,96,041 5 7
Sundrie ...	20,69,499 2 5	22,20,375 4 0
Rs.	21,21,21,622 14 6	214644,368 2 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	2,30,09,643 0 0	2,14,71,972 0 0
Other authorised Investments	33,62,100 8 0	33,47,525 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	5,15,02,203 12 1	5,07,75,174 2 0
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,55,89,320 10 5	4,49,03,111 11 1
Bills discounted &c ...	3,26,09,340 4 7	3,24,84,853 7 6
Balances with other Banks...	21,76,134 6 3	21,04,275 12 0
Bullions ...	...	...
Dead Stock ...	17,43,814 2 0	17,59,149 7 8
Stamps ...	18,102 14 2	17,905 2 5
Sundries ...	1,68,951 9 8	1,35,378 13 4
	16,01,89,621 3 2	1549,99,346 0 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office Do. at Branches	5,19,32,001 11 4	5,76,44,962 1 5
Rs..	21,21,21,622 14 6	214644,368 2 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	25,27,356	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	19,01,158	Do.
Other Deposits ...	23,54,689	Decrease
Post Bills ...	2,88,984	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	15,52,246	Decrease
Loans ...	7,27,029	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	6,96,209	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	1,24,487	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	37,24,322	Increase
Do. at Branches ...	19,83,639	Do.

Percentage 32·22.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	8	9	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	22	10	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	4	4	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	17	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	4	13
G Mahim and Worli ...	8	8	15
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	11	20
Total ...	70	74	173
Total plague deaths to date ...	142,880		
Same date last year ...	104	91	195

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

MARCH, 30th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A ...	29	59	23
B ...	68	142	55
C ...	46	233	97
D ...	27	54	12
E ...	73	100	25
F & G ...	54	6	3
Total to date...	297	594	215
Total rats killed ...		891	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mt
Turkey ...	...	nil	......	nil	nil
Teheran ...	30	12	15 p m	2	30
Suez...	30	2	15 p m	0	39

STEAMER REPORTS.

Haiti (west Indies) notifies that all offices on Land line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Sinbyadine and Kanburi (30-3-08.)

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 28th Mar. 1908.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8 ...	£ 16,344,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 28th Mar. 1908 By Council Bills ...	£ 16,233,521
By Gold ...	Nil
Balance awaiting remittance ...	£ 1,10,479

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEARD—March 14, at Winscottie, Simla, the wife of Major R. Heard, I.M.S., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h-34m, Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-55m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-46m. 4-51a.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m.

B. V. R., Annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Opening of a ward, Adam-Wylie Hospital, by H. E. the Governor.

Lecture on the Development of the Iron and Steel Industry of India, Wilson College, 5-30 p. m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 1st, New Moon, 10h. 32-2m. a.m.; Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 1.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4 9 p. m. Concert in aid of Girls' Friendly Society Lodge, Y. M. C. A., 9-30 p. m. Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 11-41m., 11-55a.: Low water, 5-22m., 5-34a.]

Thursday, April 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-25a. Low water, 5-57m., 6-15a.

Friday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Graham's Building, 4-30 p.m. The Orient Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Hornby Road, 5 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Dance, 9-30 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-32a 1-8a. Low water, 6-31m., 6-55a.

Saturday, April 4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 1-8m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-35a.

> Nobleness of character is nothing else than steady love of good and steady scorn of evil.
>
> —J. A. Froude.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m on Thursday the 2nd April. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 P.M. the previous day.

MR. PALLONJI DESAI'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Pallonji Burjorji Desai, Editor, "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is "The Kisseh-Sanjan and the Parsi Settlement at Sanjan." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

FATAL BURNS.—Abdul Rehman Kakas, a painter, died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday from the effects of burns. He was aroused by the bugs in his bedding on Saturday night and he took a lamp to discover the bugs. He accidently dropped the lamp on the bed which ignited the bedding and his clothes. Hearing his screams and noticing the blaze the neighbours ran up to his room, broke open the door and took him to the hospital.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a Mahomedan woman named Nanbai was crossing the road at Bhendy Bazaar and in attempting to avoid coming in front of a victoria ran against an electric tramcar and received injuries on the head. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where her injuries were attended to. The same afternoon a man named Gangaram Babaji while trying to get out of an electric tramcar which was in motion, at Parel Road, fell down and received injury on his nose.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at 6-15 p.m to-day :—

Quickstep ...	Royal Arthur ...	Collier
Overture ...	The Beautiful Galatea	Suppe
Selection ...	Nelly Neil ...	Ivan Caryll
Valse ...	Estremadura ...	Bucalossi
Selection ...	The Orchid ...	Monckton
Porto Rican Dance ...	Rosita ...	Missud
Morceau Mignon ...	Salut D'Amour ...	Elgar

THE PARSEE WILSONIANS' GATHERING.—The annual Jashan gathering and dinner of the past and present Parsee Students of Wilson College was held at Albless Bag on Saturday last. The Jashan ceremony was performed in the evening when many of the students were present. After the ceremony Naeb Dastur Rustomji Edaljee Sanjana gave a short sermon. At 7 o'clock an English farce "More Blunders than One" was acted by the following students of the College: Messers. A. R. Wadia, A. R. Dubash, P. R. Chichgar, Erach Asavaid and R. A. Mehta. The piece was very comic and the audience was highly delighted at the acting. At 8-20 dinner was taken. 75 students including 7 ladies were present at the dinner. The following toasts were proposed, 'H. I. M. The King' by the president, 'The Land we live in' by Mr. K. K. Santoke, 'The College' by Mr. H. B. Spencer, 'The past Students' by Mr. S. K. Dastoor, responded to by Mr. J. B. Kanga. 'The Ladies' by Mr. A. R. Wadia, responded to by Miss B. A. Engineer. 'The Secretary' by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, responded to by Mr. M. N. Dastoor. 'The President' by Mr. K. S. Kanga, responded to by Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy. After the dinner another farce was acted as successfully in Guzerati. In both the plays the amateurs showed that they had taken much pains in preparing their parts. After a musical entertainment, the gathering dispersed late at night.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "D. BALDUINO"

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "D. Balduino" from Genoa expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th April next evening :—Mr. & Mrs. Butler, Major & Mrs. Petham, Mrs. Brunyate and 2 Children, and nurse, Mr. Eynard, Mr. Gabri, Rev Johnson, Mr. Mazzasegui, Lt. Col. Lixesay Mr. Seaba, Mr. C. Souza, Mr. Shino, Mrs. Stafford and 2 Childdren.

WE are requested to announce by the Hon. Joint Secretaries that a meeting of the Committee of the Convention appointed at Surat will be held at Allahabad on 18th and 19th April next.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued yesterday the cross-examination of Malek Taj Begum.

On the third day ceremony of your husband's death you told us that Khojas brought flowers? Yes.

Is it not a fact that the flowers distributed on this occasion are all paid for by the Aga Khan? It is not a fact. I never heard that Aga Khan paid for the flowers.

You told us that Haji Bibi was not the favourite wife of Hassan Ali? I have heard that all were treated alike. There was nothing special for Haji Bibi.

Was Haj Bibi living with Hassan Ali when he died? Yes.

Continuing witness said that all cash allowances to the members of the family were paid from the income of the Khojas. Witness did not know if there was any other source.

Was Jangi Shah murdered, when the party was on their way to the steamer?—He was killed on the night before we were going to start.

All the luggage of the parties was put on board the steamer? Not all the luggage, only some was sent.

What time of the night was the murder? It was at midnight and we were all asleep.

Did you go on board the next day? Yes.

Came back to Bombay? Yes.

What time did you go on board the steamer? I don't remember; I believe it was about midday.

What time did you see Haji Bibi tying up things in the blanket? The next day when we wanted to go on board the steamer. I do not know what time it was.

What is the colour of the blanket? Black.

No other colour on it? It appeared to me at that time black.

And no other colour? I looked at it from a distance. It was in the hand of Hajee. It appeared to be black. I believe there is the picture of a lion.

What is the colour of the lion? I don't remember.

How do you remember there was a black blanket with a lion? Sometimes people remember.

Have you any reason for remembering it? No.

Have you ever seen that blanket since that morning? No.

Where did Hajee Bibi get the blanket from? I do not know. I saw it in her hand.

Apart from the interview with Cassum Moosa, is that all you know about it? Yes.

Cassum Moosa is dead? He is dead.

He came into the room where you were sitting and asked for the blanket? I was not in that room, but I was in another room.

The conservation then did not take place in the room where you were in? No. I said that Haji Bibi came into my room.

The conversation took place in another room? Yes.

Who was present in that room? The wife of Aga Jangi Shah.

And no one else? No one else.

Who was in the other room where the conversation took place? I do not know.

You did not hear the conversation yourself? No. Hajee Bibi told me of the conversation with Cassim Moosa.

The conversation that you did not hear, and what Hajee Bibi told you was the conversation about the blanket? Yes.

You never saw Cassum Moosa on that occasion? No.

Everything that you mentioned about the blanket was what Haji Bibi told you? Yes. That is so.

When did she tell you this? During those few days we were in the house of Jangi Shah.

In what year? About 12 years ago, at the time we returned from Mecca.

How long after you returned from Mecca? During those few days that we lived here. I don't recollect.

Was it two or three days after you returned from Mecca? I do not recollect.

How many days did you stop in Jangi Shah's house after you returned from Mecca? Up to the 40th day.

How long did you take to come from Mecca to Bombay? It is a matter of long time ago. I don't remember now.

Was it after Ali Shah's death, you went to stop at the Bandra house? Yes.

It was about two years before Jangi Shah's death? Yes. I say roughly it was two or three years ago.

Has Akbar Shah anything to do with Bandra bungalow at that time? I do not know that.

To whom did that bungalow belong then? It belonged to the family.

Does it still continue to belong to the family? Yes.

Continuing witness said that she could go and live in that bungalow without the permission of anybody. There were two bungalows and both could be so occupied by her and her children. It was not necessary to obtain permission but information had to be given to the Kamaria of the Dufter Khana.

Suppose the Kamari told you that the house was let and you could not go? They have not told me up to now such a thing. I would not go if there was any tenant.

Suppose you wanted to go in. Would the tenant be turned out? I would not do such a foolish thing.

Continuing witness said that she, her daughter and other female members of the family were with her when she went to the Jamat Khana in Bombay two years ago. It was on the tenth night of the Mohorrum when the Khojas were assembled there. No one had come to receive them, as no notice was given. They went there and kissed the pulpit. She had not been there on other occasions. Except on this occasion she had not been to the Jamat Khana for the last seven or eight years.

Why do you kiss the pulpit? We kissed the pulpit because the excellent qualities of the twelve Imams and the incidents of their martydom were all recited from the pulpit.

Witness said to the further questions, that the excellence of the Imams was even now preached from the same pulpit and that she would kiss the pulpit if she were to go there now.

The Judge: Do you mean to say that all the Khojas who attend the Jamat Khana believed in all the twelve Imams.

Witness: Yes.

Continuing witness said that Mr. Dadachanji looked after her interest on the Commission. Her son Baker Shah instructed Mr. Dadechanji but he did not go with the Commission. Her brother had gone with the Commission on his own business. He did not look after her interest on the Commission. She had seen portraits of the members of the family in the Jamat Khana. It was not a fact that only the portraits of the three Agabs were put up there.

The Ashnashareees do not at all allow any portraits in their musjids.

The Judge: Have you ever been an Ashnasharee Musjid? Yes.

Witness said that she had not looked for portraits in the Musjid and she did not remember to have noticed any.

Have you been to the Khoja Ashnasharee Musjid? I know they have got a Musjid.

Have you not been there to offer candles? I don't recollect.

Witness said that she did not know that Khoja Ashnasharee Musjid was built about 8 years ago to provide for those who have seceded from Aga Khan. She had heard, that some Khojas have seceded from Aga Khan. She did not know what their religious faith was, but she knew that all were Ashnasharees.

Why did seceders go and pray in a different place? I do not know that.

Are you aware that some of the seceders were secretly Ashnasharees and following that faith before they openly declared it? I do not know.

You know that the seceders no longer pay offerings to Aga Khan? I do not know.

Never heard it? I don't recollect. I am so much distracted now.

The Judge: What do you mean by saying that you are so much distracted.

The Witness: I am a woman I have children and I have my own difficulties.

The Judge: Very well, very well. I thought you meant something else.

Do the Khoja Ashnasharees who attend the Musjid look upon Aga Khan as their moorshed? I do not know.

Do they look upon your brother as moorshed? I do not know.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, the Advocate General, then cross-examined the witness.

Was Haji Bibi fond of your children? Yes. She is their aunt.

Did you ever complain to her that it was very hard they got nothing out of Jangi Shah's estate? No.

In whose possession was Jangi Shah's property after his death? In the hands of Shamsuddin Shah.

Do you know if Haji Bibi ever tried to persuade Shamsuddin to give your children something out of the property? I do not know that.

Continuing witness said that Shamsuddin was willing to give something during the life time of his father Jangi Shah. Jangi Shah died twelve years ago. She had no conversation with Shamsuddin, but she heard from plaintiff that Shamsuddin had passed a release to the first defendant. She was sorry to hear that. Besides plaintiff, her son had told her about the release.

Witness was re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji.

When you were questioned by Mr. Inverarity, you said that Aga Khan has nothing to do with the twelve Imams? Yes.

What do mean by saying so? I meant that Aga Khan was only a moorshed.

When you said that you confirm the written statements of the paras 1 to 35 of the plaint, was your attention particularly directed to para 1 of the plaint, where Aga Khan is described as the hereditary and unrevealed Imam? My attention was not particularly drawn to it.

Was Aga Khan more holy than a Peishnimaz? He is more holy as he is a descendant of the prophet.

Continuing witness said that all knew that members of the family were Ashnasharees and there was no necessity for any special mention. Ismail died in the life-time of Jaffur Saduk. Rosakhani was performed during the ten days of the Moharrum by the members of the family who are all Ashnasharees. She had attended the Rosakhani performed at Hassanabad, but she had not attended any after Jangi Shah's death. She said that Rosakhani was performed in the Jamatkhana during the time of first Aga Khan. It was recited in the Persian language, and the people who took part in it were all the members of the family, Moguls, Arabs, Khojas.

Questioned as to what was the difference between "Rosakhani" and "Shahadut," witness said their Rosa related to the twelve Imams and their excellent qualities are recited and Shahadut was the recital of the martyrdom of Imam Hussain.

Continuing witness said that all Ashnasharees would recite Ziareth and the Rosakhan would recite the Shahadut. Questioned as to the statements made in the affidavit, witness said that nothing had struck her as being contrary to the instructions. The allowance that was given to her husband, after her marriage, was both for him and for the witness. Regarding the Sufra given, witness said that she meant it was paid out of the Dufterkhana. Questioned as to whether any followers of Aga had taken journey to see the witness particularly, she said no body had come to see her alone. They came to see all the members of the family. She had not seen that funeral expenses of the servants were paid from the Dufternhana. She had not seen the present Aga Khan or his mother giving orders for a Sufra nor had she seen any follower of Aga Khan who are not Khojas bringing any presents to him.

The Judge :—You know why presents are given to the Aga Khan.

The Witness :—Because he is called a Moorshed and a descendant of Ismail and a Sayyid.

The Judge:—Do you know the word Chut kara.

Witness :—I do not know.

The Judge:—Do you know what is meant by Mukti? I do not know.

The Judge: you know the Khoja followers of Aga khan give him the money to get "Sawab"

The witness :—I do not know that. They give him presents because he is a Moorshed and a Sayyid.

The Judge:—If they give presents to him as Moorshed, why do they give presents to children?

The witness.—Because they consider the children holy.

The Judge: What return could they get.

Witness—They hope to get a reward in the next world.

The Judge:—Through the children.

Witness—Yes.

The next witness examined yesterday was Gulam Hussain Alli Muraj.

Examined by Mr. Bahadurji, witness said he was a merchant residing at Kadus in Bombay. He was a Khoja and had now seceded from Aga Khan. Was an Ashnasharee from the beginning, from the time he was taught the names of the twelve Imams.

Here Mr. Inverarity submitted to his Lordship that witnesses for both defendant and plaintiff who were present in Court should be asked to leave the court. He asked the permission of the Court that Jaffer Cassum Moosa and Kamaria Haji should be allowed to remain in Court because they were necessary for the purpose of giving instructions. Mr. Bahadurji left the matter in the hands of the Court and his Lordship decided that at the most one could be allowed to stay and Mr. Inverarity should decide whom he was going to keep in Court. Mr. Inverarity submitted that he would keep both of them in Court but would not call Kamaria Hajee as his witness.

Mr. Bahadurji then continued his examination of the witness.

AN ALLEGED THREAT.

At what age did you read the names of the twelve Imams? At the age of ten or eleven.

Here the witness answered the question in a wild excitement and His Lordship asked him not to be excited and to give his answers directly.

Mr. Bahadurji: Did you want to say anything to the Court just now.

The witness: I was outside. There were about five or seven persons. They threatened me and said those who would come to give evidence would be cut to pieces.

The Judge: Did you understand that to be a threat to you.

Witness: Yes—Such a thing happened before.

The Judge: Can you give the names of those persons.

Witness: Yes.

The Judge: Go round and point out the men.

Witness got down and went around and pointed some men sitting on the bench on the southern side of the Court.

Witness said that these men threatened him and said "this man is coming to give evidence. He will be cut to pieces." The name of the man who said so was Ramzan Ali Jamal.

Mr. Bahadurji: Have you told us all about this incident?

Witness: When I was coming round here to give evidence somebody from that bench said "Leijanat" meaning curse,

Mr. Inverarity here submitted to the Court that none of the witness were thereatened and this case was got up with a view to prejudice the Court against the interests of his client. He then cross-examined the witness.

Mr. Inverarity: Where is the gentleman who said Leijanat? I do not know who said.—

Where was he sitting? I cannot say.

Was he sitting on the end of the bench? I did not see the man. I heard the word.

The Judge: I am not going to have this scene in Court.

Mr. Inverarity: The voice came from the front bench or back bench? I did not notice it.

From what part of the bench it came? I said so. I do not know.

Was the voice a loud one? Not so loud as you could hear but I could hear it.

Where were you when he heard it. I was passing to get into the witnes box.

Has no one left the bench since you walked round? I cant say.

The Judge: He has not appealed to me on that point. Let us enquire into the other, viz., the threat.

Did you see Ramzan Ali? You say he spoke to you? Yes, this man (pointing out the man) said the word and I appeal to his Lordship.

Why don't you answer?—How could I answer these questions?

Where was he when he uttered these words? He was on the bench of the verandah, Four or five persons were sitting.

How many people were then on the bench? About five or seven persons. I was there only a minute. Then Mr. Dadachanji came and called me.

Did you sit on the bench? No. I just came and stood there.

Where were you standing? Outside the threshold of the verandaa I was standing on the coir matting.

How long were you standing there? About one or two minutes. I did not consult time.

Where do you come from? From my house.

Did you walk up with Koochukshah? Yes.

Where did you part with Koochukshah or was he present when the words were uttered? He was not present.

Where did you part with him? On the coir matting.

How long before the words were uttered? I came into Court to inform Mr. Dadachanji that I have come.

How long before? I cannot say. I did not consult my watch.

Why have you said about four or five times that you told Mr. Dadachanji when you were not questioned about it? Because I said so to Mr. Dadachanji.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

Question of Conversions.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the further hearing of the suit between Sir D. M. Petit and others, and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and four other trustees of the Parsi Panchayet properties and funds, was proceeded with. Mr. Lonwdes, counsel for the plaintiffs, resumed the cross examination of Mr. J. J. Mod, defendant's first witness.

Witness said, the book of the "Dhup Nirang" religious ceremony, in which the names of the "Three Hindu Pandits," and of the Persian poet Firdoshi Tushi, were recited, was dated 1850; it was a copy from and older manuscript of Ervad Faredun Jiva Sorab of the year 1725. The essentials of the Zoroastrian Faith were common to some other religions: Belief in God, a future life, and moral responsibility. The peculiar characteristic in these essentials was the belief in these, in the perticular manner inculcated by Zorathushtra, the prophet of Iran. the word "Zoroastrian" typified religion as well as race. There were Zoroastrians, who were not members of the Zoroastrian community. There were persons in America and in Northern Afghanistan; but witness could not say they were persons, whom be "believed" to be Zoroastrians. He had read of both these sects. Two Americans, Mr. Martin Mahoney, and Mr. Richard Alsop Pomeroy, wrote to him from the United States, America, letters respectively dated 22nd October 1893, and 30th November 1893, at the time of the Chicago Parliament of Religions, to the proceedings of which witness had contributed a paper on his own religion. They professed their faith in Zoroastrianism, and asked to be admitted to the fold. Witness replied to the first-named gentleman; whether he replied to the second, he could not remember. There was also a third American, who had written to him in the same strain. Besides the wife of the sixth plaintiff, Mr. R. D. Tata, who was a Frenchwoman, and the other Rajput woman, both of whom had been invested with the Sudreh and Kusti recently in Bombay, there was the incident of 1882 of the Mazagon aliens, admitted by the late Dastur Jamaspji. Mrs. Tata was invested with Sudreh and Kusti by Dastur Kaikhushru, son of the Dastur Jamaspji; but not "solemnly," as the Dastur himself had admitted. There were 10 or 12 leading men present at the investiture, including Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay. Witness himself was not present. But the Nine Nights' greater purification ceremony of the Barashnum was not givin, During the Mazagon cases, a controversy raged between the two learned Dasturs, or Parsi High Priests, at the time; these were, Dastur Jamaspji M. Jamaspasana and Dastur Peshotan B. Sanjana. Ultimately, Dastur Jamaspji admitted, that the giving of Baracunum to adults was necessary for purification from sin. Witness was in Court when the other evidence was taken; he was assisting Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Trustees' Board, who was the first defendant in the suit, and who nearly daily attended the Court since the hearing began, to see to the conduct of the case for the trustees.

A discussion ensued as to the relevancy of evidence on conversions.

Mr. Strangman, counsel for the defendants, said the evidence on the point was irrelevant: there was no non-Zoroastrian, (who was admitted to Zoarastrianism, but whose rights to the Trust funds were denied,) before the Court to fight out the claim. The question did not arise out of the pleadings; it would prolong the inquiry unnecessarily. The only question was, the removal of the Trustees on the ground of their not having been validly appointed.

Mr. Lowndes: Unless the question, who is entitled to the benefit of the fund is gone into, and decided upon now, surely, he will be a very bold man indeed, who after all this, will ever try to re-open the question.

The Court declined to declare the cross examination on the point of conversions to be irrelevant. Mr. Lowndes then proceeded with his questions.

Witness agreed with Dr. Geigar's view in the book "On the Civilisation of the Ancient Iranians," page 58, that youths and maidens, invested with the symbols of Sudreh and Kusti, were entitled to the benefits of communal rights. During the twenty-six centuries, that had elapsed since Zoroaster flourished, their were Zoroastrian communities in Iran, Turan, China, and other countries; these were each apart. But the Turanian and Chinese Zoroastrians would not be accepted as belonging to the community of Iranian Zoroastrians. In the present day, if a Parsi from England and China came out to Bombay, and sought for re-admission into the Bombay or Indian Anjumans, and if he was known to have conformed to the usages, manners, and religious customs of these Anjumans. Practically, the Chinese and the English Parsis were off shoots of the Indian community. It was rather a puzzle for the witness to say to what Zoroastrian community the French and the Rajput ladies belonged. They might be taken as forming their own communities, who might have their own Towers of Silence. Scriptures made conversions permissible provided no harm was done to the community's cause. They recommended conversions, but not for all time, and under all circumstances. Witness cited Yasna XII-XIII, Bleck's Translation from the German of Spiegal; and said, he had drafted the report of the Experts' Committee.

The hearing was adjourned.

DISPUTED CLAIM OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

An Alleged Clever Dodge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against the firm of Raghunathji Tarachand and others, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 25,080-5-0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji, and Hiralal, appeared for the first defendant. The second and third defendants did not appear.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 13th November 1907, the firm of Raghunathji Tarachand, by their promissory note, promised to pay Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy or order the sum of Rs. 25,000, sixty-three days after date, for value recieved. Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy endorsed the note to the plaintiffs for valuable consideration. He died in Bombay on 13th December 1907. On the due date, namely the 18th January 1908, the promissory note was presented to the firm of Raghunathji Tarachand, but was noted and protested for non-payment. On the 23rd January 1908, notice of dishonour of the note was given to the second and third defendants, who are the heirs of Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, and payment was demanded, but nothing had been paid by them. There was now due to the plaintiffs in respect of the note the sum of Rs. 25,080-5-0.

In his written statement, Narotamdas Gordhandas, one of the owners of the property with which trade has been carried on in the name of Raghunathji Tarachand, denied that the promissory note sued upon was the promissory note of his firm. One Raghunathji Tarachand started a business in his own name, forty years ago, of importing from Europe, and sometimes buying in Bombay, piece-goods and of selling the same in Bombay. He died in December 1902, but some time before his death he had associated with him, as his partner in the business, his son Gordhandas Raghunathji. The latter carried on the business in the same name until his death in March 1904. Since the death of Raghunathji, no other person had been admitted a partner in the business, but after the death of Gordhandas Raghunathji, his moonim, Moolchand Nanji, continued to carry on the business in the same name with the assets which had been employed in the said business, and had continued it down to the present time. It had never been part of the said business to draw promissory notes or to draw or accept bills of exchange; and no promissory note or bill of exchange had been drawn in the name of the firm until the event herein stated. On the death of Gordhandas Raghunathji, the assets became the joint property of his two sons—this defendant and his brother Keshavlal. This defendant was then of the age of 15 years and was attending the school; but had since left school and was learning business at the shop under the moonim but had never been admitted a partner in the firm or authorised to sign the name of the firm. Under these circumstances, he submitted that the promissory note signed by him was not the note of Raghunathji Tarachand; that no suit will be against the firm; and that this suit should be dismissed with costs as against the first defendant

Without prejudice to these defences, this defendant said that the promissory note sued upon was signed by him under the following circumstances. The late Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy was a friend of this defendant and had asked him to lend him Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000, which this defendant informed him he had no means of doing; having no money whatever at his disposal. After the refusal, Hirabhoy told this defendant that, if he would sign promissary notes for him in the name of Raghunath Tarachand, he would be able to get money from the Bank of Bombay on them as he had proposed the name of Raghunath Tarachad to the Bank as that of a firm willing to sign promissory notes for his accommodation; and that the Bank had promised to give him money on promissory notes signed in that name. He pressed this defendant very hard to do this out of friendship to him, telling him that he should incur no risk, and that he himself would repay the monies. Finally, at his entreaty, this defendant agreed to sign the name and to keep the whole matter secret from his mother. Accordingly this defendant went to the house of Hirabhoy and signed about eleven stamped papers, including the note attached to the plaint. In so doing this defendant had no idea that he was subjecting himself or any one else to any liability. He received no consideration whatever for signing the papers. This defendant, therefore charged that a fraud had been committed on him by Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy; and that the plaintiffs, or their agents or brokers, had at the time they took the promissory note notice and knowledge of the fraud; that the plaintiffs or their agents knew or had sufficient cause to believe that the note had been obtained by Heerabhoy Ghellabhoy by fraud. No steps whatever were taken by the plaintiffs to verify the signature to the note though it is the usual practice to verify all such signatures or to ascertain whether the making of the same was authorised by the firm. This defendant therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs as against the first defendant firm.

Keshavlal Gordhandas, another owner of the property with which trade has been carried on in the name of Raghunathji Tarachand, denied that the promissory note sued upon was the promissory note of the firm. This defendant adopted the written statement of his brother Narotumdas as given above. He is a minor of the age of four years and has never been a partner of the firm, and never authorised any one to trade with the firm's property.

The hearing of details of the suit was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

RIOTING AND THEFT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Bamjekhan Mohidin alias Gaffoor, a Mahomedan, with rioting, with house-breaking and with the theft of fifteen caps from the shop of one Dawoodbhai Naorbhai. The facts of the case have already been reported. The offence took place during the last Mohurrum riots at Bhendi Bazaar. The theft was traced to the accused by Jamadar Sabaji Govind who, on seeing a certain number of persons wearing new caps within a few days of the riots, became suspicious. The Jamadar on making enquiries found that the accused had sold them the caps. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Henry charged John Egan, a European, with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday afternoon the accused went to the Taj Mahal Hotel and ordered a whisky and soda and a cigar. When the accused was asked to pay the bill for ten annas he signed his name and address. He gave his address as Room 64, Temperance Hotel. When he was taken to M. Victor Tour, Assistant Manager of the Hotel, the latter told him that only people staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel were allowed to sign bills. Accused said he had no money and could not pay.

The accused stated he did not know signing a bill was an offence. He was not aware that only people staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel were allowed to sign bills there. He made a mistake.

The Magistrate asked the accused to sign a bail bond for Rs. 50 and get a surety for the same sum in order to be released from custody till the 1st proximo, when the case again comes on for hearing.

COLONEL FRANCE-HAYHURST, chairman of the Northwich Board of Guardians, has presented a self-acting piano-organ for the use of the inmates of the workhouse. In moving that the warmest thanks be conveyed to the donor, a guardian played a tune upon the instrument, and said that it might fittingly be used to relieve the guardians' solemn duty.

MRS. BORRMAN and Mrs. Weels, two prominent members of the woman's suffrage party in New York, invaded Wall-street to distribute pamphlets. The brokers crowded round them, playfully pelted them with crumpled paper, and entwined them with hundreds of yards of tape machine paper. A very few minutes of this treatment sufficed, and the bold suffragists beat a hasty retreat.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others Craigie, L and O

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
At 11-30 a. m.
For further directions on draft decree an lien of Assistant Commissioner's Report

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others J B Vakil

Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

763-07—Mehta and S—Bai Karima widow vs Ghanchi Esub Esmail Unwalla and P
894-07 Jehangir G and R—Ratanji Runshhodji Desai vs Shah Viram
45 08 Bhaishunker K and G—Moledina Haji Cassum vs Ebrahim Haji Suleman
80-08—Tyabji D and Co—Cassen Meghraj and others vs Muncherji Chothia M B Chothia
84-08—Thakurdas and Co—Rupram Madangopal a firm vs Gopal Keshav Patel
153-08—Smetham B and Co—Samuel Fitz and Co, Ld vs E A Fak
203-08—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Jamu Alias Moti widow vs Bhemji Govindji a firm Madhavji and Co

Undefended New Long Cause

78-08—Payne and Co Chotalal Nagindas and Co—vs Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and another

For hearing exceptions on Special commissioner's Report

684-19—Dikshit D and S—Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapta and others Hiralal and Co

References.

32-07—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Karim Tar Mahomed Crawford B and Co
2-06—E N Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Ezufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co

For further directions and Costs on the Commissioner's Report

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Murtani Tehilram Girdharidas vs Nanabhoy Ahmedali and another

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S Shankernath Gurn Kasinath vs Chambelinath Foolnath and others Khunderao
419-07 450-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas N Malvi and others Matubhoy J and M
609-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Pershaw Pestonji Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Sorabji and J
405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co
310-08—Wadia G and Co—Rustamji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M
654-07—Kanga and P—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Marimbibi—F P Pavri
528-01—Payne and Co—Jamnadas Harjeevan and others vs Ramnarayen Ramruton and others—Tyabji D and Co
331-8411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadia Mulji and K
595-07—Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjivandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavaty
894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Rutton i Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P
665-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co
456-07—B A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Valjappa Bhundaree and another—Raghavaya B and N
663-07—Jamsetji B and D—Kalidas Jugmohandas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mehta and S
122-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji B and D
406-07—Mulla and M—Maneckji Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harvey Jehangir G and B
670-07—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Doongersey vs NarronjiPermanand—Dinshaw and D.
471-07—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs R D Sethna and others—Bicknell M & R.

AVOID
DISAPPOINTMENTS
The FINEST
ARTISTIC WORK
WITH THE
UTMOST PROMPTNESS
CAN ONLY BE HAD FROM US.
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
1 Doz. Silver Type ... ... Rs. 16
1 „ Platino Type ... ... „ 25
OTHER SIZES SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
AMATEURS Receive our best attention in developing and printing films or plates.
PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS and ALL LOCAL EVENTS
CAN ALWAYS BE VIEWED AT
OUR ART SALOON.
BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
LIFT AVAILABLE.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTY.

DR. SANDEN'S SYSTEM of TREATMENT by Electricity should be adopted by all suffering with Chronic Complaints, Debility, etc., also Paralysis and Rheumatism. Established now over four years in India.

Numerous TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients.

Literature and advice FREE.
CONSULTATION FREE, 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
No. 75-1, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S
FITTED WRITING BOXES,
CASH BOXES,
DESPATCH DEED and
PAPER BOXES.
LARGE NEW STOCK, ALL SIZES.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
8, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S
EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY
CHAMPAGNE
1900 Vintage
Can be obtained from all Wine Merchants.
Sole Agents :
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol. Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
—:o:—
JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!
SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.........Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs 1 50,00.000
HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision,
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT"
Brands of TYRES are
SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
Of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khake Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, via: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay,
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
TO THE ROYAL FAMILY
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
DIEU ET MON DROIT
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
MARCOVITCH & Co
TURKISH CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
11, AIR STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
ICH DIEN
H.I.M. THE CZAR OF RUSSIA
SOLE AGENTS:-
KELLNER & Co. CALCUTTA.
PHIPSON & Co. BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1908.

THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

"The Cause and Prevention of the Spread of Plague in India," a lecture delivered some time ago before a meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association, by Captain W. Glen Liston, of the Parel Bacteriological Society, has just been reproduced in pamphlet form, profusely illustrated. At the outset Captain Liston observes that three years ago he defined plague as essentially a rat disease which not infrequently was communicated to man. The disease among men might almost be said to be accidental and certainly avoidable if rats could be kept from association with man. At the same time he brought forward strong reasons in support of the view that the rat flea was the means by which the plague bacillus was transferred from the rat to man. Since then the Plague Research Commission has conclusively proved that rats are the chief source from which man acquires plague, and has afforded the strongest grounds for inferring that man becomes infected through the agency of rat fleas which, previously to biting him, have fed upon infected rats. Dr. Liston, in his pamphlet, does not enter into any elaborate discussion of the observations which led the Commission to this important conclusion, but describes the manner in which plague is spread, in order that the reader may understand the principles on which measures for the preservation of this disease in India should be based. The old English black rat *mus rattus* is the common house rat of India and Dr. Liston describes it as a neat, clean-living creature, very domesticated and constantly associated with man. It lives and breeds in human dwellings; in cupboards, beneath boxes or among any sort of lumber. It finds ideal conditions for existence in Indian houses. Intimately associated with man, it readily finds shelter on ships and trains, among the materials placed on board for transport. It frequently makes for itself burrows in the earthern floors and walls of huts in Indian villages, where it breeds and multiplies with great rapidity, feeding upon the grain and other materials stored in the house. This rat is pronounced the most important plague-spreading rat in India. Plague with it precedes the plague among men which follows at an interval of a week to a fortnight and the relationship between the incidence of plague in man and plague in the house-rat is extremely close. Some of the habits of the people favour the multiplication of rats, observes Dr. Liston, the structure of Indian buildings affords them shelter and he describes and illustrates the manner in which this is done, declaring that while from their structure the buildings are adapted for the lodgment of rats, the buildings themselves are let in such a promiscuous manner as to bring about the association of rats with man.

It is the presence of the house-rat among people with habits and customs such as Dr. Liston describes that accounts for the presence of plague in India. This Dr. Liston demonstrates beyond all possibility of dispute and then he proceeds to show how the infection of plague is conveyed from rats to man. He shows that the plague bacillus is a delicate organism that can only exist in the body of a living animal, and the disease can only prevail so long as the plague germ can be transferred from animal to animal. It is generally transferred from animal to animal from the blood of the sick to the blood of the healthy. The mere handling of plague infected animals, or living in contact with persons suffering from the disease is not, as a rule, the means by which injection is conveyed from the sick to the healthy. Under ordinary circumstances infection can only take place when the plague germs are infected beneath the skin. In other words the bacillus requires to be transferred from the blood of the sick to the blood of the healthy. And this is done by the rat flea, which not only feeds upon rats, but under certain conditions upon man also. There are fleas and fleas, says Dr. Liston, Pulex cheopis, the Indian flea, will feed on rats from choice, but in the absence of rats will bite man, especially when it has been starved for two or three days. Unless forced by hunger it is satisfactory to know they will seldom attack man. One of the peculiarities of fleas is that they will forsake their host and lay their eggs on the ground. Then when a meal is wanted they return to the rat, but if the rat is not accommodatingly near at hand, the flea will accept the hospitality of a man, cat, squirrel, monkey or other suitable animal. The flea consumes the plague bacillus, but instead of killing it they multiply within it and the rat flea becomes an ideal transmitter of the plague organism. The flea which has bitten a diseased rat bites a healthy one which also becomes infected and dies. Then from hunger the flea transfers his attention to man and the mischief is done.

This brings us to the most important part of Dr. Liston's paper which treats of the prevention of the plague. If there were no rats there would soon be no plague in man. Every effort therefore must be made towards diminishing the number of rats and minimising the accessibility of rats to man. It is a difficult task as the author recognises, the more so in this country on account of the customs and prejudices of the people. there is probably nowhere else in the world a larger infestation of houses by rats than in this country. Dr. Liston gives us a photograph of a house from which more than three hundred rats were taken in one year, and he quotes the Plague Commission which found in certain villages in the Punjab and in Bombay that it was possible to remove from a village during the course of one year a larger number of rats than the total human population without very seriously reducing the number of rats still remaining alive in the villages. In the absence of natural enemies, disease, etc., rats will exist in numbers proportionate to the food and shelter they find, so it is obvious that measures should aim at decreasing such food and shelter. Measures of permanent utility, writes Dr. Liston, deal with the drawing up and enforcing of regulations to prevent the erection of flimsy and ill-made buildings and which insist upon the maintenance of houses in a proper state of repair. Too frequently in India dilapidated houses, often occupied, not only disfigure the towns and villages, but afford shelter to rats. In most Indian towns and villages a better system for the collection and removal of house refuse is urgently needed. "Above all an endeavour should be made to prohibit people from using the gullies and public streets as depositories for food refuse," says the author, not without reason, for in the Fort of Bombay which is supposed to be as well, if not better superintended than any other part of the town, the amount of food refuse lying about the streets would feed all the rats of Hamelin. Dr. Liston would have the Health Department insist on tenants maintaining in a clean and tidy state not only their own rooms but also the stairs and corridors of their own dwellings. He would have Housing Acts rigidly enforced empowering the Health Department to deal with these matters. He would prohibit the keeping of animals in dwelling-houses. Rats would thus be excluded if not destroyed. But of rat destruction Dr. Liston is an earnest advocate. It can be carried out without interfering with human comfort. But to be successful it must have the co-operation of the entire community. Dr. Liston also appreciates the evacuation of dwellings on the discovery of plague, at its true value and shows its disadvantages and the discomforts of camp life. But of inoculation he cannot speak too highly. He describes it as a means of defying the ravages of the disease which science has fortunately placed in our hands and he gives detailed results of its application. Although inoculation cannot eradicate plague from a country or district, nevertheless every case which is saved from the disease is "so much gain and moreover affords less opportunities for the spreading of infection by friends who would have come from other towns and villages to attend the funeral ceremonies."

◆

AT JOHN STREET, ADELPHI. At the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on Thursday 12th of March, writes a well-known Bombay correspondent, an immense crowd assembled to hear Sir David Barr read his paper on the Native States of India. Bombay mustered strong on platform and in the body of the hall, while the vestibule was literally crammed with people who could not get room inside. Lord Curzon, looking confident, not to say jaunty, presided, and introduced the reader of the paper with appropriate and flattering words. Among those present were Lord Lamington, Lord and Lady Leigh Murrel, Viscountess Helmsley, Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, Sir John Jardine, M. P., Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Charles Rivaz, Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., General Sir E. and Lady Collen, Sir West Ridgeway, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir James Thomson, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence, Sir Donald Robertson, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir James Buckingham, Bishop Johnson, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. Syed Husain Bilgrami, Sir Havelock Charles, Sir A. T. Trevor, Sir Thomas Holdich, Mr. Theodore Morison, Mr. Claude Hill, Colonel T. S. Weir, Mr. T. J. Bennett, and Mr. T. H. Thornton, dais were. In the hall were Colonel and Mrs. Stuart, Sir Howard Mellis and his daughter, Mr. Alfred Slater, P. W. D., Mrs. E. M. Slater, Colonel Weir, Mrs. Catsford Dick, Colonel Grayfoot, I.M.S., and many other old Bombay residents, all listening earnestly to the long but interesting paper read by Sir David Barr. The discussion that followed gave Lord Curzon an opportunity of explaining his views on the education of Native Princes, and of the three ways open to them, of tutors at home, of college life in India or college life in England; he gave his dictum in favour of the second. To Sir David Barr's remark that in spite of the autocracy of the rule in Native States, their subjects would not exchange it for the benevolence of British Government Lord Curzun added that it was just as true that the natives in British Indian provinces would not move into Native States, and said he found that out when he attempted an exchange of territory in order to settle an alignment. He thought everything was agreed on, but at the last moment the people declined to move or to be transferred from one Government to the other. Mr. Rees enlivened the discussion by suggesting that the post of Resident or political in Native States under Provincial Governments should be in the hands of the Supreme Government, not, as now, to be considered one of the prizes of the Civil Service. "You have," said Mr. Rees, "a good Collector sent into a Native State, which he straightway strives to make an exact copy of his Collectorate, depriving it as far as he can of its distinctive features and its own very admirable individuality. He has perforce one eye on his Government, with a view to further promotion and the other on the Native State." It would, he holds, be much better to man all these posts from a special Political Department of men trained and highly qualified for such work. Lord Lamington defended the Provincial Government with which he had been connected from any charge of doing more than strive for the betterment of the Native States under its protection. Votes of thanks to lecturer and chairman followed in due course. These meetings are rapidly growing in popularity, if one is to judge by the crowds that now fill the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts. The subjects and writers of the papers, and the presidents, are well chosen; the chances of a lively discussion afterwards are better than in past times. The tendency to call and use too many statistics from Blue Books is still a temptation to some of the lecturers, but that will assuredly lose its force if they are discouraged. Excellent lantern slides generally illustrate the paper, and as far as India is concerned should help to dispel the "great, unabashed, appalling ignorance" displayed by the British public about Indian affairs, to which Lord Curzon referred with considerable vehemence last Thursday afternoon. Photographs show more clearly than words or figures the actual state of a country, the way the people live, and the level they have arrived at in architecture and the arts generally.

◆

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA. DETAILS have arrived in India of Mr. Deakin's scheme for the extension, one might almost say the creation, of the defences of Australia. The proposal, summarised, is to spend £430,000 on the maintenance of the Australian harbours and coast defence and £250,000 in the building of vessels for that purpose, making a total of £680,000 or more than £400,000 in excess of the expenditure of the present year. Claiming that national armies must be the guardians of national existence "The Australian people," he said, "must be the guardians of their homesteads. The true issue before the country in connection with the land force was, 'Are you in favour of a scheme of defence that is national or not national?' There was no national scheme that did not rest on all the people. Conscription as they knew it in France and Germany, had no part in the Government scheme." It is proposed to begin rudimentary training in schools and on through the cadet forces. There would be spent, he said, £70,000 next year, £90,000 in 1910 and the year after that £110,000, and they would have 100,000 cadets in the national guard. It was expected to get at least 30,000 men each year and in three years, therefore, they expected 80,000 in training "and when the whole system is developed," added Mr. Deakin, he could say, that "there would be 200,000 young men available for service if need be." Throughout the whole is a strong flavour of "Australia for the Australians." The commencement is to be made with "men clothed in uniforms made in Australia, armed with rifles made in Australia and with Australian sailors sailing in Australian ships built in Australia", all of which is to cost giving up one drink in ten and one cigar in three. Undoubtedly Australia has to face, sometime in the future, the danger of a sudden vast emigration from Eastern Asia. To-day such a movement would encounter little if any effective opposition and once the North of the continent had fallen a spreading over the whole from North to South would only be a matter of time. The danger of invasion will probably come when England is engaged with more serious matters nearer home when neither men nor ships can be spared in the southern ocean and Australia's safety, therefore, depends on itself. In an earlier speech on the same subject he said that the Government policy was based upon "co-operation, as close as possible, with the Imperial Navy in the defence of our harbours and coasts. It was based upon the development of the best-trained force they could produce, and in close alliance with all branches of the Imperial Army, from which they could learn lessons of control. What the Government was asking the people to sanction was not merely the adoption of these two main principles, but to apply them, subject to a greater principle still which transformed the whole military system by making it absolutely national in character as well as in aim. Every household should encourage its sons to give their strength to their country as part of the citizenship. It was desired that the whole manhood of this country should rally to its flag as a duty, to rally with pride to the Southern Cross as the old Scottish clans rallied to the Fiery Cross when the war thunder clouds bent low." One point in the scheme is worthy of note, Australia has looked around for the best training ground and as a result the officers are to be sent to India to gain experience. A better decision could hardly have been made.

◆

A DECREASE IN FAMINE. FOR the first time for many weeks the weekly famine report shows a decrease in the number of persons on relief, amounting to 79,564 and bringing the total number down to 1,511,048. The decrease in the United Provinces is a few hundreds greater than this, though "relief operations continue to expand," and there is a decline of over twelve hundred in the Central India States. On the other hand, there are slight increases in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Bombay, while Madras which, up to now, has been free, now records two hundred persons on relief. The general trend of the figures, however, gives ground for hope for a better state generally in the future.

OWING to the continued indisposition of Lady Clarke, the Reception which was to have been held at Government House at the end of the Bombay Season has been cancelled.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Britannia," outward bound, passed Suez on the 28th instant and is due here on the 10th proximo.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th March 1908 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 214,453 maunds and Rs. 89,002, in the earnings.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 24th instant:—"The tea market is steady. Lower grade teas are irregular. Cocoa is slightly easier."

A NOTIFICATION is published in the "Gazette of India" giving the various changes to be made from the 1st April in the rules regulating telegrams. They are intended to simplify the procedure.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. "Dco Balduino" from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant and expected to arrive on the evening of the 4th April. The same Company's s. s. "Levanzo," from Bombay, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

THE German East Africa Line steamer, "President," arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 28th instant. The same Company's s. s. "Reichstag" left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning, via Tanga, Mombasa and Goa.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi yesterday morning and is due here on the morning of the 8th April. The same Company's s. s. "China," from Bombay, arrived at Colombo, yesterday morning.

As resolved at the meeting of representative citizens held in the Municipal Hall on the 5th March subscriptions are now invited for the purpose of founding a suitable memorial to the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., late Chief Justice of Bombay. Subscriptions can be made payable either to the Bank of Bombay where an account is opened for the purpose called "Sir Lawrence Jenkins' Memorial" or to the Honorary Secretaries Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Sassoon J. David, Messrs. C. H. Setalwad, James MacDonald, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, J. B. Petit, A. Leslie, D. E. Wacha.

A PARTY of sixty dined from a single sea pie at a Gorleston hotel, Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., being among the guests. The pie weighed 170lb., and was made in tiers, layers of crust alternating with bones, meat, and vegetables. The cooking in a huge boiler, superintended by an old seafarer, occupied several hours.

DURING the last few weeks a number of doubloons and other coins have been found washed up by the tide at Loe Bar, Cornwall. The coins are in a good state of preservation, and look as if they had just come from the Mint. They bear the date 1791. Hundreds of lads may daily be seen turning over the sand with shovels in order to find the golden pieces.

AN amusing instance of the use of trade labels is reported from a Crown Colony in West Africa. A Commissioner asked a dusky chief to produce copy of a trading agreement, and was amused to find that the "honest" trader who had secured the trading concession from the chief had detached a Bass's label from the bottle and affixed it to the agreement as a Government stamp.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Youthful Buccaneers.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 16.

When interviewed at Lyttelton the other day Captain England said :—"You may announce my resignation as commander of the Antarctic Exploration steamer Nimrod on the ground of ill-health." It is now stated that it is unlikely the Nimrod will be despatched on magnetic survey work, as originally intended. It is practically certain that she will remain at Lyttelton until she leaves to pick up Lieutenant Shackelton and his party next December. One of the members of the Nimrod expedition says that Professor David was in excellent health when the vessel left. Mr. Macintosh, who lost an eye through a hook penetrating the eyeball, will spend a short holiday in Sydney, and leave by next week's boat to rejoin the Nimrod on her second southern trip as second officer. "The silence is most remarkable—almost painful," said Dr. Mitchell, "especially in the middle of the night. Looking over an illimitable expanse of ice, one's eyes encounter nothing save perhaps a lonesome penguin, and there is not the slightest sound to strike the ear. This silence and the continual daylight get on my nerves, and the only antidote is plenty of work. It is easy to understand how melancholia gets hold of men. If daylight has this effect, how much more so will the darkness. A great many of us would have liked to have wintered in the Antarctic, but, as it is, we are looking forward to the return trip to see what success our comrades have had. The landing party were in fine fettle, and confident of success. The last sight we had of them was when we saw their dark figures on the top of the ice cliff outlined against the sky, and we dipped our ensign in farewell."

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The Controller-General of Customs, who was dispatched by the Minister of Customs to Adelaide to investigate the allegation of wholesale opium smuggling, has presented his report to Mr. Chapman. He says :—"The Commonwealth gladly gave up about £60,000 revenue with a view to the suppression of the evil, but the result has not been what was hoped for. What now appears to be the effect of total prohibition is that while we have lost the duty the opium is still imported pretty freely. The gains are so enormous that others besides Chinese have been tempted to enter into the trade and so the chances of detection are greatly decreased. The great bulk of opium smuggled from the East is hidden in the coal of steamers arriving. It is a manifest impossibility for officers to cause the coal of a steamer to be taken out and examined lump by lump, and yet this is what is necessary to make sure of detection, as is evidenced by the fact that on one occasion in Victoria a large, harmless-looking lump of coal was found to contain a quantity of smuggled tobacco. The opium, being in small tins, is easily handled, and does not suffer from being knocked about, and a 'plant' can be made under a few ashes or lumps of coal at the time that the coal-bunkers are being filled. Persons in the crew, who are in the secret, wait till the coal is nearly exhausted, and then get the opium out, and bring it ashore. The necessity for a personal search is apparent. It was only the other day that a well-dressed woman, unexceptionable in appearance, was known to be going on board a steamer with a view to bringing opium ashore, and to that end had a petticoat provided with large pockets in which to slip the tins. The woman was observed to go on board the steamer, and on her return was promptly arrested and taken to the watchhouse for examination, but when she was searched her petticoat was found with pockets, but nothing in them. She explained that she had been disappointed, and had not been able to procure any opium from that ship."

THE HONOUR OF PARLIAMENT.

Recent attacks upon the Commonwealth Parliament were brought under the attention of members in the House of Representatives on Thursday. Mr. Liddell (N. S. W.) asked the Prime Minister whether he had seen a statement attributed to Mr. O. C. Beale, to the effect that foreign merchants had subscribed a large sum for the purpose of influencing member of the Commonwealth Parliament in connection with piano duties. Mr. Deakin, in reply, said that he had not seen the statement referred to. Mr. Fisher (asked): Does anyone believe it? Mr. Liddell also drew attention to a paragraph published in Sydney journals to the effect that two Tory members of the House had received £2,000 from the Standard Oil Trust in consideration of their votes on the duty on kerosene. He would like to know what the Prime Minister proposed to do in regard to the matter.

Mr. Deakin said that he had seen the paragraph mentioned and had ascertained that it had not been followed up by similar statements The charge was a most serious one, but the allegation was of a general character. No name had been mentioned, and there was no indication of the individual members to whom it referred. It rested with the House to deal with the editor or publisher in connection with the matter. Whether Parliament would be served by such procedure was a matter of opinion. In Victoria and some of the other States they had seen editors brought to the Bar or Parliament, but it had rarely done any good. If some convenient means could be devised to protect Parliament from such libels, of which that just read was not the only example—(loud cheers)—it would be a good thing, but he shrank from a procedure which was little more than a huge advertisement for the offender. He felt that the House was called upon to devise some means of quickly vindicating the honour of Parliament, and would consult his colleagues on the matter. He would recommend that a small committee should be appointed to consider the question and bring up a report.

QUEENSLAND POLITICS.

Mr. Bowman, the leader of the Labour Party, speaking to the Address-in-Reply in the Legislative Assembly at Brisbane on Thursday, said that the people had declared that there was no necessity for a dissolution, but the Governor's will was law, and the people, if they did not wish to revolt, had to accept his decision. He certainly considered that the Governor had been guilty of unconstitutional folly which, if tolerated, would weaken the authority of the King as a constitutional monarch. Any man who made the mistake which the Governor had made, whether through his own fault or the fault of his advisers, was a man they did not want any more. The House, by 37 votes to 26, rejected Mr. Philp's amendment to eliminate from the Adress-in-Reply all reference to the Governor's action. The debate on the Address-in-Reply will now be continued. The address was moved by Mr. Barton (Brisbane North). It stated :—We respectfully express regret that your Excellency should have seen fit to dissolve Parliament, newly elected, and perfectly willing to carry on business, provided that your Excellency took to your counsel the advisers in whom Parliament had confidence; that course was injurious to the State's interests through the delay involved by the dissolution in carrying out needful work. We would further state that, as representatives of the people of Queensland, we desire to place on record our disapproval of the method employed to obtain control of £687,000 of the public moneys after the Legislative Assembly had absolutely refused to give its authority and that while we recognise the extensive powers of the Royal prerogative with which your Excellency is invested, we yet maintain that constitutional practice requires that those powers be exercised by such persons and in such manner as may be acceptable to a majority of the House; and that the manner in which your Excellency's late advisers acted was an invasion of our rights as a self-governing people, and the House here reasserts its undoubted right, by granting or withholding supplies, to control the Executive Government of Queensland."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Premier (Hon. T. Price) has arrived in England, and no doubt he will at once get to work upon his mission, which is to advertise South Australia and to demonstrate to the people of Great Britain what excellent advantages this State offers to men with some money and plenty of energy. The excellent harvests which have been reaped in this country during a succession of bounteous years has had the effect of rendering farming pursuits very popular. It has also resulted in making land dear, particularly when it is situated near the market and is fit for cultivation. There are plenty of applications for areas far from the centre of government which have been, or are about to be, opened up by means of light lines of railway. The wide use of phosphatic manures and the extensive adoption of scientific methods of farming have been followed by excellent harvests in districts where formerly cultivation was often a doubtful experiment. As the outcome of experience gained personally or by watching the labor of other farmers are now going further afield with greater confidence, and it is pretty certain that the lands in the Pinnaroo, the Port Lincoln, and the Kangaroo Island areas, which have yet to be thrown open for settlement will be eagerly competed for when they are made ready for selection. Still it cannot be pretended that there is not room for hundreds of eligible colonists from the British Isles if Mr. Price can only induce them to come here. What are wanted are men with some capital, some farming knowledge, much physical strength, and abounding energy. There are areas on the Murray which with the expenditure of money and brains in irrigation could be made as profitable as are the fruit gardens and vineyards of Mildura or Renmark, while it has been shown also that other lands along the banks of that great river can be remuneratively utilised for the growth of cereals. It is absurd to suggest that 400,000 persons could have exhausted the productive capabilities of South Australia, even supposing that the lands still in the hands of the Crown and of wheat-growers were alone taken into the calculation. It is common knowledge, however, that there are many large estates now held out of cultivation which would maintain large numbers of farmers, gardeners and blockers, if they could be obtained at a reasonable figure, but naturally the fruitful seasons have greatly enhanced the price at which such country as that can be acquired under the Repurchase Acts now in force.

YOUTHFUL BUCCANEERS.

A remarkable story of piracy and murder was told by tourists from the Gilbert Islands. Recently an unnamed schooner was found stranded at Apamama, Gilbert Islands. Two men, one only a youth, formed the crew, and they declined an offer of assistance. They were very reticent, but said that they left Valparaiso on October 10 for Tahiti. It was subsequently learned that the schooner was the Neuvre Tigre, of about 50 tons, which sailed under the Italian flag, and was employed out of Callao in the coastal trade. The two men were taken to Tarawa and placed under arrest. The younger man said that he was an Englishman, 20 years of age. His name was Jackson, but he was known as Skerrett. His companion, a Belgian, was Joseph Mortimer, 24 years of age. The vessel left Callao with a cargo of coke for coastal ports. The crew numbered four, and comprised the captain, the mate, Mortimer, and Jackson, the last-named being the cabin-boy. Mortimer had planned to take the ship after being a few hours at sea. When Mortimer attacked the mate from behind with a tomahawk and inflicted a severe wound in his arm, the mate grappled with his assailant, and after a desperate struggle dashed up the rigging. The captain then came on deck. He was defenceless and was struck on the head with a tomahawk by Mortimer, and rendered unconscious. Mortimer secured a rifle from the captain's cabin and threatened to shoot the mate if he did not jump overboard. The mate attempted to pacify Mortimer, but was forced to jump into the sea. He swam towards the shore, but disappeared in a few minutes, and was apparently drowned. The captain, when he recovered his senses, was given the option or being shot or jumping overboard. He immediately dived into the sea. Jackson, who was a witness of the terrible scene, threw a plank to the captain. Jackson, thought that and captain did not notice the plank, and was drowned. The vessel was then 14 miles off the coast. Mortimer made Jackson promise to stand by him. The cargo of coke was jetisoned, and the name of the vessel was erased, Mortimer said he would call the schooner White Rose and sail to Australia, where he would sell her. Neither of the men knew much about navigation, and always sailed with the wind. At 8 o'clock one morning they brought up at the island of Apamama. The vessel went on to a reef and became a hopeles wreck. The men were ignorant of their position.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT NEED.

Mr. Williamson Wallace, formerly Director of Agriculture in Victoria, is now in Sydney, having just come over from New Zealand on his way to Melbourne. When seen to-day by a representative of "The Age," he said that the greatest need of both Australia and New Zealand was the occupation of land. There were not many farmers in the United Kingdom willing to come out here to occupy land, as it is not regarded as such a great advantage as it once was, besides land has risen in price in Australasia. Money, too, is more plentiful, and the difference in profit is not so extensive as it used to be. If Australia is to be quickly populated in rural districts the only thing to do was to import young agricultural labourers. The young man in Scotland who was perfect in all farm work got only 181 per week, without lodgings or board, which cost him 9 to 10 per week. He had practically only 8/ left for clothes, tobacco, &c., whereas in Australia the same type of man could easily earn £1 to 25 per week, board and lodging included. With a very few years' economy on his part, he would be in a position to begin farming in a small way on his own account. If the country was to be populated with farmers with capital, his opinion was that it would be a very slow process, whereas it would be done with comparative ease by importing farm laborers as long as the wages were maintained at the present rates. I am quite convinced, Mr. Wallace added, that after a few thousand Scotsmen succeeded in Australia they would bring many thousands more of their own friends. Young ploughmen and agricultural laborers left Scotland last year for Canada, and if they had known what awaits them here and had received assistance to come, they would have come to Australia rather than have gone to a place with a climate like Canada. The fact is that everyone knows about Canada, whereas the information concerning Australia is exceedingly meagre. It will be years before Australia, however, busy, will be able to disseminate knowledge like Canada, which has had a long start and Australia will have to work hard to overtake it."

A FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S TROUBLE.

The affairs of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows were caustically criticised by the Grand Master, Bro. R. B. Patey, at the annual conference on Tuesday. Bro. Patey stated that there was a consensus of opinion throughout the Order that drastic reform should be effected without delay. If the Order were to hold a prominent place among the friendly societies of Victoria, an amendment of the constitution, based on equity and justice, was necessary. There was seething discontent among the members at the disorganisation and disaffection which had arisen owing to the burden of heavy levies made to bolster up an abortive, expensive, and antiquated system, subversive of every practical useful purpose for the betterment of members. For years past the funds had been depleted. Many of the sick members were unable to get their sick-pay, except under severe restriction, through maladministration, neglect, and fraud. The Grand United Order of Oddfellows, although the oldest society in the State, had fallen into the rear of all others. After 60 years' work there were only 3,0 0 members on the roll, and they were steadily decreasing, while the funds only amounted to £80,000. The Government Actuary insisted that this sum was not sufficient to meet all liabilities, and he demanded that contributions would have to be increased. For years the audited balance-sheets of certain lodges and districts had been false. Upon one disclosure others came thick and fast, and the fringe of the difficulty had only been touched. A rigid investigation into all accounts and securities was required. Many officials had taken up work for which they were not qualified. The Grand Secretary's report states that five branches had misapplied funds. They had been written to and informed that every officer who was aware of the misapplication of funds was liable to a fine of £10 per week. Since then efforts had been made to have the funds put in proper order. As to the management of the Society, there was ample room for improvement. Representatives should give the matter their serious consideration, and members should grasp the nettle at once. The clause referring to the management was in the last year's report but it had not been acted upon. They were going backward, instead of forward. There was no control over the branches. He had been accused of crying stinking fish, but it was his duty to place the affairs of the Society before them, whether they liked it or not. When the correspondence was read they would get some startling information. What did they think of a Lodge that had not met for five years?

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

REFORMING MACEDONIA.

BRITISH PROPOSALS REJECTED.

Immediate Effective Action Needed.

THE DISCORDANT CONCERT OF EUROPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A Parliamentary paper on Macedonia has been issued which shows that the Powers unanimously rejected the British proposals made early in February last, for the restoration of security in Macedonia by mobile columns of a largely increased Gendarmery force under foreign officers with definite executive powers.

Austria and Russia added that the moment was singularly inopportune for fresh proposals.

Sir Edward Grey, in a lengthy circular dated March 3rd, says that the situation is so serious that it calls for immediate effective action. To await a specially opportune moment would mean the continuance of anarchy and the probability of consequences especially serious to the Powers more directly interested in the Balkans.

Sir Edward Grey, therefore advanced his proposals for the appointment of a Governor-General of Macedonia and the reduction of the troops there, being convinced that united action would enforce Turkey's acceptance of them.

The failure to adopt such an attitude, he said, would be equivalent to an admission that the concert as an instrument for reforms had ceased to exist.

LATER.

The English papers praise Sir Edward Grey's exposition of British policy in regard to Macedonia.

They complain of the weakness of the reasons for the rejection of the British proposals and charge the Powers with seeking their own ends without consulting the interests of Macedonia.

The "Times" suggests that though the Russian proposals are manifestly inadequate, some of them might, with advantage, be incorporated in the British scheme.

THE AMERICAN-GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Objections to Mr. Hill.

A PURELY SOCIAL AFFAIR.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

What is understood to be an official statement appears in the Berlin papers, declaring that the doubts as to whether Mr. Hill would feel comfortable in Berlin, having been removed, nothing now stands in the way of his nomination.

Apparently the Kaiser's objection to Mr. Hill was simply that he does not shine socially and the Kaiser feared the diminution of the social brilliancy of the Embassy, which he was anxious to maintain for political reasons.

LATER.

It is stated semi-officially at Washington that one result of the Hill incident will be that Mr. Tower, the retiring Ambassador, will return home considerably earlier than was intended.

NEW BILL BY MR. BURNS.

Drastic Measure for Housing Provision.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. John Burns' Workmen's Houses and Town-planning Bill has been issued. It is a drastic measure for the local authorities empowering them compulsorily to purchase land for the purposes of workmen's dwellings. The Local Government Board may compel the local authority to prepare a town-planning scheme.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in Paris on the 31st instant and will stay there for ten days.

THE NANKING RAILWAY.

First Through Train Arrives

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The first train on the Shanghai-Nanking railway has arrived at Nanking.

AFFAIRS AT TEHERAN.

President Resigns.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the President of the Parliament has resigned in consequence of his unpopularity and accusation of duplicity against his brother.

The Minister of Finance has succeeded him.

PRINCE VON BULOW IN VIENNA.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Prince von Bulow has arrived in Vienna and visited Baron Aehrenthal.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

No Improvement to Report.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The condition of the Lancashire Cotton trade is not improving. Short time work is increasing and the Indian demand is practcally stagnant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the English mails of the 20th instant left here, for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. India left for Colombo and Australia at 5 p.m. to-day.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN RANGOON.

Shops Looted.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 30.

There was a serious and widespread rising here this morning, amongst the stall-holders of all races, who objected to paying the new Municipal taxes, which are to come into force on the 1st April. There was looting of shops on a serious scale, a panic ensued and all the shops were closed till noon. The Military Police were called out and kept under arms, in case of emergency. Some 18 or 20 arrests were made. Great excitement and commotion prevailed, and after the Military Police came down to the assistance of the Town Police, order was restored and the shops began to open after twelve o'clock. More trouble is expected to-night.

LATER.

Regarding the general raid which was made simultaneously this morning on shops and stalls by budmashes in different parts of Rangoon town it now transpires that a meeting of some of the principal stall-holders was held last night, at which it was decided not to open any roadside stalls this morning as a protest against the imposition by the Municipality of Rs. 2 per month for every foot of frontage for restaurant stalls and eight annas for ordinary stalls. Some time ago a deputation of shareholders waited on the President of the Municipality, and as they received no satisfaction a memorial was submitted to the Local Government through the Municipal President. No satisfactory reply having being received the principal shareholders organised a strike which took practical shape this morning at half past eight o'clock when a body of Chinamen and Chulia Mahomedans and a large number of budmashes began looting the shops and stalls generally. Instantly a panic ensued and all the native traders of every description immediately closed their shops and business was entirely suspended, and Monday being mail day the prospects of serious losses being incurred appeared certain if the authorities did not promptly and effectively deal with the very serious situation. The streets quickly became thronged and the canards that were spread about the approach of budmashes and the raids they were making caused the excited masses to flee in all directions to their homes in which they barricaded themselves and their families.

In the meantime the Police were quickly mustered and stationed at different points to protect property and prevent looting, and as the numbers immediately available for service were insufficient to cope with the excited mob the outlying stations were indented upon and the Military Police were requisitioned. Both mounted and foot forces did yeoman service. The looters were surprised, many were caught red-handed, and when the gang found the Military Police galloping through the streets with their long lances and the naked swords of native officers in charge of different squads they speedily abandoned their game and melted away, but not before some eighteen arrests were made. The Municipal bazar was vigorously attacked and a considerable amount of goods were stolen. Gold and silver traders also suffered and would have been seriously victimised had the authorities not acted as promptly as they did. In several streets the police were stoned and one Mounted European Sergeant was unhorsed, but was not injured. This afternoon a native Military Policeman was struck on the face with a stone which was thrown at him from a a three storeyed building.

Business was not resumed till after twelve o'clock and then even, the shopkeepers and stall holders were afraid to resume their daily avocations unless they had sufficient protection which the authorities had to concede and the Military Police had to patrol the streets throughout the whole of the day, while the troops in garrison were kept in readiness in case of emergency.

There is still a distinct feeling of uneasiness amongst the masses and the wildest rumours are being spread as to fresh developments taking place to-night. The Chinese portion of the population are in a truculent mood and should any raids be attempted to-night, bloodshed is certain. This morning a European Police Constable and Sergeants were stoned and the rough-handling which some of them received from the excited mob has made it expedient that they should not be unarmed in point or beat duty.

Mr. Baines, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Gadsden, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Liveson, District Magistrate, and Superintendents Hopkins, Henderson and MacMannus were all in the thick of the disturbance, which they succeeded in quelling, and by their personal efforts succeeded in inducing the shopkeepers to reopen their premises over which they had to place police pickets for the sake of protection.

In view of expected reprisals to-night adequate precautions are being to preserve the public tranquility.

The Chinamen that were arrested by the police to-day had to be literally dragged to the Guard-room by their captors with whom they fought like veritable demons in vain endeavours to get free and abscond in the over-crowded streets in which all traffic was temporarily suspended.

THE MADRAS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Serious Charges against the Superintendent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

The Madras Government has issued a lengthy order anent the memorial submitted by one Manickan of Saidapet to the Government of India, which contained a series of charges against the staff of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. It was alleged that in specific cases, of which the memorialist asserted he had knowledge and proof, fees were demanded from patients resorting to the hospital for treatment, or the patients had to leave the hospital without being treated, because they were unable or unwilling to satisfy the improper demands of the staff, and that other irregularities were also committed. The memorial was referred for report to the Surgeon General, who obtained and submitted to Government the reply of Major R. H. Elliot, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Hospital. The Governor in Council was of opinion that in the interest of the public and all concerned the charges made by Manickan should be formally investigated and reported upon by an officer accustomed to weighing evidence. It was accordingly resolved to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., Acting Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, to investigate the charges laid against the Superintendent of the Hospital and his subordinate staff. Mr. Andrew was invested, under the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893, (Madras Act 5 of 1893) with the powers specified in that Act. Details of the charges were then set forth at length and numerous other charges made by Manickan against Major Elliot, which may be summed up under the following heads:—(1) Ill-treatment of, and cruelty to, patients in the Ophthalmic Hospital; (2) demanding or exacting through his subordinates fees from the Hospital patients, and inducing them to resort to him for private treatment; (3) unseemly and unprofessional conduct towards private patients.

Charges were made also, the Government Order continues, against members of the subordinate staff. Investigation has however shown, that the attack was really directed almost entirely against the Superintendent personally. The Government consider it advisable in the interests of the Hospital and of Major Elliot to publish the result as regards Major Elliot at once. Government in their Order characterise the allegations as an odious conspiracy against the Superintendent which the enquiry has unmasked.

The "Madras Mail," while regretting that any enquiry should even have been deemed necessary, maintains, that if such inquiries are to be held, action should be taken on the finding of the investigating official, especially when as in the present instance, Government concur in believing that the case has been put forward maliciously. The "Mail" goes on to describe Major Elliot's unexceptionable record during the many years he has been in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital.

TELEGRAPH PEONS STRIKE.

A Question of Hours.

Three hundred telegraph delivery peons from the Bombay Telegraph office went on strike at midnight on Sunday, that hour being the expiry of the eight days allowed the Director-General of Telegraphs in Calcutta for the consideration of and reply to their petition. The Director-General has not up till now replied. The men's grievances are set forth below. Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of the Bombay Telegraph Department, had a meeting with the men on Saturday, and offered to receive a deputation of twenty-five of the men at any time between 2 and 5 p.m., or between 10 and 12 on Sunday. Mr. Leslie let them know that no man need be afraid to figure in the deputation, as he would in no way be prejudiced by appearing. The men have not so far complied with Mr. Leslie's invitation, and at the moment of writing are basking in the sunshine on the maidan. One deputation had already appeared before the Superintendent on the 12th March, when the whole question of hours, meals, etc., was amicably discussed; but the peons now allege that the Deputation was not a representative one, and they refuse to abide by it. The deputation was, however, of their own electing.

THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Interviewed by our representative the leaders of the strike stated that the new hours which were an offshoot of the scheme propounded by Mr. Newlands, were very awkward, and caused them the greatest hardship.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

From the 1st of March, they said, their times had been changed. In order not to be refractory they gave the new system a month's trial. They represented their grievances and finding no response to their representations they had their last representation sent to the Director-General about a week ago.

Prior to going on strike the men after a meeting sent the following telegrams to the Director-General and the leading papers.

"Our meeting of the 22nd, Charni Road, protests against the new duties. They are inconvenient as regards meals and the staff are staying at a distance. Application submitted to the Director-General through the Superintendent. Result unknown. A Fresh batch list has been posted up."

A second telegram to the authorities was subsequently sent which ran as follows:—

"In accordance with yesterday's wire staff held a meeting to-day at Charni Road, nearly 215 men present and unanimously passed the following resolution:—

(1) Satisfactory reply to be obtained from Director-General within eight days from this day to our previous correspondence regarding pay, mileage allowance, superior service, Committees' Report and application of 12th regarding inconvenient duties, etc.

(2.) If satisfactory reply not received in mentioned time, which is sufficient to staff, will consider, will withhold work.

(3) Mere friendly reply of unlimited time will not be considered."

Receiving no reply to this, the men last night went out in a body and were joined by the men of subsequent batches. At present there are about 264 men on strike.

According to their version as elicited by our representative, the first batch of peons comes on at 6 a.m. and is supposed to leave at 2 p.m. It very often happens that at 1 p.m. the men are given about half a dozen messages which carry them all over the town. By the time they return with their receipts it is nearly five or six o'clock in the evening. This, they say, presses very heavily on them. Being Hindoos they have to repair to their home for their food, which means that they have to starve from 5-30 in the morning.

The second batch, which comes on at 2 p.m. is supposed to remain on duty till 10 p.m. Even at this late hour, the men contend, they are not permitted to leave, for it often happens that just near closing time they are delivered a batch of telegrams the distribution of which carries them beyond mid-night.

The batch which has no grievance is the one that comes on at 10 p.m. and leaves at 6 o'clock the next morning. It sometimes happens that these men have to jog on an hour or two, but this is made light of. In view of the hardships enumerated above the men wish the authorities to revert to the old order of things.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Prior to the 1st of the current month, the ringleaders say, the allotment of duties were as follows:—The first batch used to come on at 6 a. m. and break off at 11 a. m. This allowed them ample time to get home, enjoy a bath and a comfortable meal thereafter. The men that came on at 11 left at 6 p.m. These hours the men also considered satisfactory, for it allowed them some leisure. The third batch came on at 6 p. m. and left at 6 o'clock the next morning. After enjoying a few hours good sleep in the interval. While the old system allowed them, say the men, a little rest, the present does not, and they pray that some relief may be granted in the shape of more convenient hours or that resort be had to the old order of things.

SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Another grievance that the men have set their hearts upon redressing is that they are denied superior service, which means the grant of all privileges at present enjoyed by the ministerial and gazetted officers of Government. They admit that they are menial servants, but they instance the postal service where the men are placed on a par with other servants of Government. When the Telegraph Committee held its sittings at Bombay, a delegation of the men waited on them with this identical prayer. After according the representatives a patient hearing the Committee promised their support. The men now take their stand on this.

The strike embraces the Central Telegraph Office only, the branch offices being unaffected by it.

DELIVERY BY POSTAL PEONS.

The delivery of telegraph messages has been entrusted to the Postal Department, and the Postal peons, without much official pressure, have willingly come forward to meet the contingency and up to 7 p m., yesterday 1,300 deferred and 700 ordinary and urgent messages were promptly delivered. Last time when the Postal peons struck no help was given by the Telegraph Department, and the services of Postal peons from the mofussil had to be requisitioned and the delivery of letters &c., had to be got through with the help of the Police. It is therefore very praiseworthy that now the Postal sepoys, instead of sympathising with their brethren of the Telegraphs, have so gallantly come forward and by working extra time are meeting the situation. No doubt their services will be noted by the authorities and in due course rewarded. For the timely help given the public have much reason to be grateful to Mr. H. Tulloch, the Presidency Postmaster, and Mr. F. Aikin, First Assistant Postmaster, under whose direct orders the Postal sepoys work.

The following notice was yesterday morning sent to all the important firms in Bombay:—

In consequence of the strike of the delivery peons of the Bombay Telegraph Office, the public are informed that delay is probable in the delivery of messages. It is hoped that as far as possible and to save inconvenience those expecting telegrams will send to the Central Office for them until further notice.

N. LESLIE,
Supdt., Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

A correspondent writes:—The news that the authorities intend introducing a new system of watches, on the recommendation of the Telegraph Expert, Mr. Newlands, from the 1st April next, has raised a storm of protests from the signallers throughout India and Burma, and the Bombay Central Telegraph Office is no exception. The local branch of the Indian Telegraph Association has been holding meetings during the past week to deliberate upon the method of representation to the Government of India.

At a largely attended meeting of the Telegraph signallers in Bombay, last Saturday, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting, representing the entire subordinate staff of the Bombay Central Office, after mature consideration, unanimously resolves to respectfully protest against the enforcement of eight hour unit duties, being fully convinced that such long and protracted hours of work will seriously impair the health and strength of the workers, for reasons already embodied in a petition submitted by the staff on the 2nd March last praying for six hour unit watches.

(2.) That this meeting, realising the dangers involved by the proposed change of the hours of working, respectfully begs to suggest the following provisionary arrangement, till the question of four watches of six hours each is decided:—

(1.) Three main watches reduced to a minimum strength enabling division at night, and rotating as at present;

(2) Three special watches working between 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven hours each, or such other arrangement of watches, not exceeding seven hours, that the Superintendent of the Bombay Office might deem necessary to meet the demands of traffic.

The men are determined to oppose the introduction of Mr. Newlands' system of watches on the ground that it deprives them of the usual hours of rest at night and does not give them time for their meals.

The new system of watches will enforce eight hours' duty, at a stretch, which, the men aver, is bound to undermine their health in this climate. At present they do, at the most, seven hours' work and they find it impossible to maintain a uniform standard of work.

The feeling amongst the signallers points to serious trouble in case Mr. Newlands' system is adopted. They point to the Cable Companies here where the men are required to work six hours only.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Gwalior.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, MARCH 30.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Gwalior this morning and were met on the platform by H. H. the Maharaja, Colonel Pinhey, the Resident, Sir Clement Filose, Military Secretary, and other State officials. His Excellency drove with His Highness to the Jai Bilas Palace which will be his headquarters for the next week whilst shooting in the surrounding districts.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S CASE.

Revision Petition before High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

The revision petition of Chidambaram Pillay and two others, in connection with the proceedings against them by the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, came on for hearing this morning at the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice, Justices Benson, Wallis and Sankaran Nair.

Mr. P. Narayana Murthi Pantulu, who appeared for petitioners, submitted that the District Magistrate had no power to remand accused to custody under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. C. F. Napier, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor, said that the only point that had been argued was whether the District Magistrate had power to issue this order under Section 107. There had been several other points raised on the former occasion, but only this point was argued now.

The learned Vakil intervening maintained that in any view of the case the District Magistrate's order was wrong. Mr. Napier said that he would first confine himself to this particular point, viz., with regard to the proceedings that had been taken under Section 107.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose for lunch.

SYMPATHY FROM MADRAS.

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

Under the auspices of the Chennai Jana Sangam a public meeting was held yesterday at Triplicane Beach "to express sympathy with the Tuticorin and Tinnevelly patriots and martyrs in their present troubles." Mr. P. Narayanamurti Pantulu, High Court Vakil, presided.

The first proposition was moved by Mr. R. A. Krishnamachari, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting expresses its hearty approbation of the great work done by the great patriots of Tinnevelly and by Srijut Chidambaram Pillay in particular in the cause of true Swadeshism and sympathises with them in their present troubles."

The Chairman, in concluding the proceedings, made a speech dealing with the following fourteen causes, which, he said, brought about the present the state of affairs:—(1) English education for the past half a century; (2) wide reading of history and a knowledge of the comparative prosperity of other nations and countries; (3) constant famines, not of food, but of poverty: (4) plague, which is not an epidemic, but has become an endemic; (5) heavy land tax which oppresses agriculturists; (6) extinction of all native industries by foreign competition; (7) constant drain of the country's wealth and consequent increasing poverty of the country; (8) colour prejudice treatment accorded by ruling classes to the ruled; (9) the fact that the people have in fact little or no voice in the administration of affairs of their country; (10) little heed paid to native public opinion which culminated in the partition of Bengal; (11) Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, his treatment of Native Rulers and his Universities Act; (12) disappointment caused by the present Liberal Government with Mr. John Morley at the head of the Government of India, the one man from whom the people of India expected their salvation; (13) deportation without trial of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and (14) disgraceful treatment accorded to our countrymen in South Africa and Vancouver.

THE DARBHANGA RAJ.

Vexatious Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day dimissed a suit as vexatious and frivolous, brought by Laliteswar Singh, a cousin of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, to dispossess the latter of the Darbhanga Raj.

THE PARSIS IN CALCUTTA.

New Club Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The first Parsee Club of Calcutta was opened this evening at 10, Suddur Street, Mrs. F. N. Billimoria giving an "At Home" to the members of the Club. Mr. M. F. Adenwalla was elected president and a very pleasant evening was passed.

A. V. KNYVETT, C. I. E., Officiating Inspector General of Police, Bengal, retired on Saturday after 40 years' service.

HIS Hon. Lieutenant Governor of Burma, our the left for Maymyo yesterday morning.

ISSUE OF £500,000 INDIA BILLS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee, subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) The amounts of the Bills issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single Bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(2). The Bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(3). All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller-General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 2nd April, 1908. [Note: Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.]

(4). If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Comptroller-General.

(2). If the application is for the issue of a Bill at Calcutta, the Comptroller-General, on sanctioning it, will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the Bill. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Comptroller-General, the necessary Bill of Exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant.

When the Comptroller-General sanctions an application for the issue of a Bill at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant-General concerned. The Accountant-General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank, will issue to the applicant the necessary Bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, MARCH 30—2nd Lt. Craig, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Hill, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Gardner, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Downie Leslie, Unattached List from England.
2nd Lt. Sheepsheads, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Darell, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Mackenzie, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Marshall, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Harington, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Dent, Unattached List, from England.
Lieut Shaw, R. F. A. from England.
Lieut Campbell, R. E. from Peshawar.
2nd Lt. Hardingham, Unattached List, from England.
Lieut Dickson, I M.S. from England.
Lieut. Acton, I.M.S. from England,
Maj. James, D.A.Q.M.G., A.H.Q., from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES MARCH 30—Lieutenant May, 102nd Grenadiers, to England.
Maj., Denny, 102nd Grinad to England.
Capt. Forster, Suffolk Regt., to England.
Maj. Lelly, 83rd W. L. I., to England.
Lieut. Dixon, R. M. A., to England.
Lieut Borton, 60th Rifles, to England.
2nd Lieut. Upton, 60th Rifles, to England.
Lieut. Col. Oldfield, R. E., to Japan.
Lieut. Browning, 1st Brahmins, to England.
Lieut. Col. Foster, 121st Pioneers, to Poona.
Lieut. Coulric, I. M. S., to Poona.
Lieut. Sinclair, R.A.M.C., to England.
Lieut. Gannon, 23rd Cav. F. F., to England.
Lieut. Parke, 23rd Cav. F. F., to England.
Lieut. Hutchison, 3rd Brahmins, to England.
Capt. Carbyn, 18th Lancers, to England.
Lieut. Wilson, 17th Cav. to England.
Lieut. Gorsther, R.F.A., to England.
Lieut. Malcolm, High L.I., to England.
Lieut. Lindsay, R.A., to Bannu.
Lieut. Hutchison, 3rd Brahmins, to England.
Major Breu, 13th Lancers, to England.
Major Crocker, 9th H. Horse to England.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Holloway, 2nd Squadron Commander 27th Light Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th March.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major H. E. Lewis, 2nd Double Company Commander, 119th Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April.

Staff.—Captain J. Macpherson, D. S. O., 124th Baluchistan Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, vice Captain L. W. Johnson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, proceeded on leave, or until further orders. Dated 8th March.

Staff.—Captain J. C. Loch, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Instructor to the class for training Native Non-Commissioned Officers in Army Signalling, assembling at Poona during.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—Major E. P. Johnson, Royal Engineers. on transfer from the Military Works Services, to be Superintendent of Instruction, vice Major U. W. Evens, Royal Engineers, vacated. Dated 25th February.

61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.—Captain J. A. Bald, 4th Double Company Commander, 107th Pioneers, reverts to the regiment as pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, at his own request. Dated 8th March.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Major H. Vickers, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absences on leave of Major W. B. Young, or until further orders. Dated 7th March.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. R. Baker, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and Major C. H. R. Clark, Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major R. P. Jackson, retired. Dated 11th February.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain A. V. Searle, Double Company Officer and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major W. C. S. Prince, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, struck off the rolls of the Regiment. Dated 13th March.

107th Pioneers.—Captain J. M. Bruce, Double Company Officer, 87th Punjabis, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain J. A. Bald, reverted to the 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers. Dated 8th March.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major G. W. C. Knatchbull, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. Burrard, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel E. A. Kettlewell, proceeded on leave, or until further orders. Dated 19th March.

The undermentioned officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st April, or such date as he may avail himself of it:—Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington, C. B., Commanding Secunderabad (Cavalry) Brigade.

Captain G. J. Shaw, A.A.G. 9th Division, has just published a fifth edition of his "Complete Guide to the Examination for Final Retention in the Indian Army."

GREAT HEAT IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 30.

Lucknow in experiencing great and unusual heat. The maximum temperature yesterday was 103 and minimum 74. The hot winds here commenced to blow also.

A SERIOUS fire took place in Rangoon, on Sunday last, involving damage to the extent of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL. THE most important subject dealt with at the recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was the separation of the judiciary and executive which has for so many years been urged by the accredited leaders of Native opinion. Opinions will doubtless differ as to the wisdom of this scheme outlined in Sir Harvey Adamson's speech, and there is bound to be a strong feeling that the head of the district, be he Collector or Deputy Commissioner, will lose something of prestige and authority if he is deprived of his control over the magistracy. The tendency of Government in the past, at least on this side of India, has been to concentrate all power at headquarters and turn the head of a district into the merest machine; and perhaps the only thing which has saved him from becoming a mere interpreter of of rules and from losing his authority has been his control of the magistracy in his charge. Fortunately the scheme propounded in outline by Sir Harvey Adamson is not to be universally applied at once, but will in the first instance be introduced into Bengal, where the head of the district under existing arrangements has a far closer connection with the police and interferes far more largely with the police functions than he does in Western India. But assuming that the experiment proves successful in Bengal, it will obviously be incumbent upon the Government of India to introduce it with necessary modifications into other provinces as well; and it is to be hoped that by the time this takes place the District Officer or Collector will have had some portion of his old executive authority returned to him by a proper measure of decentralization. For if the latter desideratum does not take place, and at the same time the Collector's magisterial power is handed over to what will really be a separate branch of the service, it is to be feared that the executive branch of the public service will hardly prove so attractive as it has in the past. For in many respects the magisterial work performed by collectors and their assistants has proved to them the most satisfactory portion of their duties, inasmuch as subject to the provisions of the Penal Code and Evidence Act, their decision is vested with a certain degree of finality. It is true that appeals may be filed and decisions be upset by an Appellate Court; but even allowing for these possibilities the Magistrate never felt that he was so utterly dependent upon orders from above as the revenue official, who could hardly take upon himself any responsibility and was bound to obtain the sanction of higher authority for almost everything that he wished to carry out as an administrative officer.

Mr. Gokhale is apparently not satisfied with the budget provision for sanitation, and expressed a hope that a million would be provided ere long to help municipal bodies with their drainage and water schemes. Considering to how great an extent the prevalence of famine has restricted the policy of the Imperial Government, one is bound to confess that the thirty lakhs set apart for this purpose is decidedly generous; and one would have felt far less surprise had Mr. Gokhale pressed the need for the greater help to education rather than to sanitation. Of course each province and each presidency in India has its own peculiar problems; and one may at least surprise that in Bombay the needs of education are at this moment of far more importance than the need of western sanitation, except in the case of a few of the larger mofussil towns. Had the Imperial Government decided that so far as this Presidency is concerned, all sums allotted for sanitation should for the next five years be earmarked for the opening of primary schools and the improvement of the educational machinery, one could hardly have found reason to grumble at their decision for the country is obviously ready for a big step forward in education but is not, so far as one can judge, ready to embrace sanitation on western lines with the same degree of enthusiasm.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. As one passes from the Esplanade into Hornby Road one notices the work now going on round the Floral Fountain and cannot help being struck by the enormous improvement which that work will accomplish. It is presumed that the four gas lamps which originally stood at the edge of the pavement round the fountain will either be moved back or removed altogether, and not be left sticking up like solitary lighthouses in the midst of the traffic: and if this is done, there will be quite a respectable width of road between the fountain itself and the tram lines, while the extra width of road on the opposite side will tend to allure the hack-victoria driver from his present dangerous practice of driving northward on the east side of the fountain. One almost wishes that the Municipality would get to work on the Wellington Fountain and remove it altogether. At the best it is a very inartistic structure, and hardly worthy of the portal of India. If it were taken up and replanted somewhere in the north of the Island in some of the open spaces contemplated in the Trust schemes, its place might be well taken by the equestrian statue of H. M. the King Emperor, which is hardly in the best position opposite the Army and Navy Stores. In the position which the Fountain now occupies it would form a fitting complement to the statue of the Prince of Wales which is to be erected in the garden of the new Museum on the Crescent site, and both statues thus in close proximity would serve to recall the royal visits of 1875 and 1905 and would look towards the Apollo Bunder upon which both distinguished personages landed on their first arrival in India. Another necessary improvement is the rounding off of the corner of Waudby Road to the south of the Bombay Gymkhana. It is believed, this subject has been before the Corporation already, but the decision arrived at has not yet publicly transpired. One hopes that before long the little triangular piece of waste and useless ground will have been thrown into the road, and the present somewhat dangerous corner will thus be rendered innocuous.

From the printed agenda of the Corporation for the month of April, it appears that Mr. G. Owen Dunn is a candidate for the office of President during the new year. Mr. Dunn has for several years now been closely associated with the public life of the city and has done a good deal to further local interests, and one can scarcely think of any member of the Corporation whom the Corporation might more fitly elect as their President. For the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee more than one candidate is in the field, and it will be interesting to see upon which of the able members of the Committee the choice eventually falls.

NEW BOOKS. One Mr. K. E. Ghamat, of Bombay, has published what he is pleased to call a novel entitled "My Friend the Barrister," which is designed in his own words to present to Englishmen in the guise of a love-story the traditions, needs and aspirations of the people of India. The story itself strikes one as decidedly thin, being merely the history of an attachment formed by an English girl for a young Parsi lawyer, which ends far too abruptly in the death of both parties, and the thread of the tale is somewhat too rudely broken by chapters descriptive of a public meeting or a magisterial investigation in India. On the other hand, the types of European introduced into the story are, albeit rather over drawn, by no means untrue to life, and are occasionally amusing. Mr. Ghamat has evidently been in England and has learnt a good deal of ordinary colloquial English, but he has still to learn that the ordinary Englishman and even Indian does not address the girl he is engaged to as "my tootsey pootsey;" and his description of the court of Mr. Magnus Myope at Poorganj is also scarcely true to facts. It is probable that Mr. Ghamat could have written a better story of Indian life, judging from his description of Bandra and the marriage procession of the Kolis.

Sir Herbert Risley has at last produced his monumental work upon the people of India, based chiefly upon the anthropometrical data which he has been collecting ever since the census of 1901. He still adheres to his previously expressed opinion that the Marathas have a Scythian origin, though that view rests upon somewhat slender foundations and is vigorously combated by other students of ethnology, in particular Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the author of the recently published "Epic India." The chapters on caste in Sir H. Risley's book are excellent, and even those who take little scientific interest in the Indian caste problem will find his chapter on "caste in proverbs and popular sayings" very entertaining. The book contains several good illustrations of racial types taken from Dalton's "Ethnology of Bengal," which has now become rare.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BOXER AND AUTHOR.

Cross Country Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Tommy Burns of Canada, who is to box Jem Roche of Ireland for a matter of £2,500 next Tuesday, has now proved that his accomplishments are not confined to boxing. Many of us knew this before and that he had performed with considerable distinction as a skater, swimmer and lacrosse player, while he also knows something about "Soccer." His latest "performance" is to write a book on boxing and in which the Canadian breaks new ground. The volume is dedicated to the National Sporting Club, "in memory of the hospitable and sportsmanlike manner the members of the organisation have treated me and other Canadian and American boxers who have fought there." These words ought to be widely published and particularly in America, where certain scribes have written all sorts of strange things about the National Sporting Club and the unfair (!) treatment of visitors. To most Englishmen, the part of Burn's book which is of most interest, is that relating to the decadence of boxing among heavy weights. Burns considers our cracks do not fight often enough and cites Gunner Moir as an example, the latter only having taken part in two contests in two years. This is a matter the writer has frequently touched on and it is pleasing to find a man like Burns supporting one's views. There is yet another reason, and a very big one, viz., that a more intelligent class of men take up boxing in America than in the British Isles. Brains are a big factor in everything, and the boxer who has the ability to grasp things (mentally) quickly and shape his methods according to his rival and circumstance, must always hold a big advantage over the ordinary boxer who has one style only.

While on the subject of boxing, the Oxford and Cambridge inter-varsity contests this week produced some very spirited bouts. Vigour and hard knocks took the place of science in most of the bouts, the middle and heavy weights in particular being hot affairs. The latter went its full course, with W. R. Reynell (Oxford) declared the winner over G. O. Lilley (Cambs.), but in the middle-weight, D. Portway (Cambs.) knocked out A. Mains (Oxon) in the second round. The light-weight also ended in the second round, when J. M. H. Thornewill (Oxon) nearly had E. C. Storrs (Cambs.) "out" whereon the referee stopped matters. J. C. Surtees and G. H. Fisher won the bantam and feather weights respectively for Cambridge, which gave the Light Blues three bouts to two, but as the Oxford men won all three of the fencing bouts, they claimed a final advantage of 5 events to 3.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Though the pastime of cross-country running or paperchasing does not attract many sightseers, there is no question about its popularity among athletes. No fewer than 25 teams took part in the National Championship at Newbury on Saturday, the starters numbering 252. Many famous champions were among the spectators and an interesting trio the writer noted facing the camera, were W. G. George, E. W. Parry and W. H. Morton, all three winners of the "National," besides many other championships, while each have broken records in their time. The race proved a very interesting one and the individual honours went to a sterling runner in A. J. Robertson. It was in June of 1906 that the writer saw Robertson win a mile handicap at Stamford Bridge and his style induced him to hazard the opinion that the Peterborough man would do well as a long distance runner. He also tried to encourage Robertson to this end at Kennington Oval last spring and it is therefore satisfactory to note the progress of events. All being well, Robertson will take further honours and we are particularly well off for distance men just now with such as A. Underwood, A. Duncan, J. E. Deakin, A.J. Robertson and W. Coles before the public. A four miles race among these cracks would be one to remember and with all fit and well, the winner would take some spotting. To return to Saturday's race, Deakin, Southern Champion, evidently had not shaken off the effects of his great race at Wembley Park and instead of winning, as his admirers hoped, he could only finish seventh. W. T. Clarke, the Northern Champion, also disappointed his friends, but W. Coles, the Midland Champion, did well. The writer's prediction was Deakin, Robertson, and Coles, Johnson, Wood and Pearce, while the actual placings were Robertson, Coles, Wood, Pearce, Neaves, Murphy and Deakin, with Johnson twelfth, Deakin beat Wood and Pearce by more in the Southern race than Robertson did in the National but this does not necessarily prove that the Herne Hill man would have beaten Robertson had he run up to his proper form. As a matter of fact, Robertson won with a lot in hand and he will probably prove the form correct in the International race at Paris on the 28th, in which he will no doubt turn the tables on Keyser, the French champion, who narrowly (and luckily) beat him early in the season. As to the team honours, all good sportsmen were pleased to see them pass to another club and even the Birchfield and Highgate men (first and second a year ago) were glad to see the enterprise of the Yorkshire teams rewarded, Hallamshire winning with Bradford third, Birchfield (holders) and Highgate finishing second and fourth.

BILLIARDS.

It is only recently that Edward Diggle of Manchester made the highest break during the Burroughes and Watts tournament and he, Dawson and Reece were neck and neck for chief honours. Unfortunately influenza has attacked Diggle, who was forced to forfeit his heat to Collins when going well. This reduces the issue to Dawson and Reece and it will be remembered that the latter beat the Huddersfield man by nearly his start in their heat. Probably they may have to meet in a decider and this will no doubt have some bearing on the proposed match between them on level terms. Some people were inclined to be sceptical about the challenge of Reece, but the Oldham man certainly can find backing to play Dawson level for £250, strange as it may appear.

Amateurs have been claiming considerable notice just lately and the heat of the Amateur Championship between G. A. Higginbottom and C. E. Jenkins enabled the former to create a new amateur record of 188, which is 14 in excess of his best effort during the final of the championship in 1905.

The Oxford and Cambridge matches this week did not produce anything very noteworthy, C. Catterall (Hertford) of Oxford showing the best form when beating his rival by 500 to 174. The other two matches went to the Cantabs, who thus secured two out of three and gained the honours.

THE TURF.

Many good judges of form thought M. Ephrussi of France would again score in our Lincolnshire Handicap this year. It will be remembered that Ob created a record by winning the race in 1906 and 1907, while Monitor was the hope for this season's race. On the colt's form at Ascot he was certainly well treated and plenty of punters accepted "tens" about his chance. Unfortunately the French colt met with a mishap during his trial early in the week, another animal striking into his hock, with the result that he was scratched from the Lincoln This clears the way somewhat and removes one very dangerous candidate. The injury to Monitor, (which won the trial all right) is not believed to be serious and it is well to remember that his weight in the City and Suburban handicap looks tempting.

IN HOT WATER.

Mr. P. Whitaker, a prominent amateur jockey, will probably remember this week's racing for a long time. At Birmingham on Tuesday he pulled his mount up before the race was over and came in for a very hostile reception, though the Stewards accepted his explanation "that he thought he had finished and won." The next day, at Gatwick, when again riding the favourite, he lay a long way off until near the end and then made up a lot of ground to finish second. The crowd took exception to the jockey's methods and again Mr. Whitaker was called before the stewards. He was able to show that he had backed his mount and explained that the animal refused to run generously until near the end, which satisfied the officials. Undeterred by these unfortunate happenings, Mr. Whitaker turned up at the Warwick meeting yesterday and rode Rory O'Moore to victory in the National Hunt Steeplechase of 1,000 sovs, for which the field numbered no fewer than twenty-eight.

FOOTBALL.

That the South of England would have two teams in the semi-final of the Football Association Cup looked very unlikely a few weeks back. Such is the fact, however, and should the trophy again come south, it will be in spite of the run of the luck in the draw being all against them. For the Fourth Round of the competition, Southampton had to visit Everton and fairly surprised the talent by drawing (no score) while in the replay at Southampton the home side showed splendid cup tactics and prevailed by 3 goals to 2. Fulham was the other hope of the south and had the honour of entertaining Manchester United. This is the team of the season and destined to win the League Championship, so few imagined the sixth team in the Second Division had a chance, yet the Craven Cottagers came through with flying colours and won by 2 goals to 1. Much may happen after this, but Newcastle United will be the more fancied of the two for the semi-final at Liverpool. In the other tie at Stamford Bridge, however, Southampton ought to beat Wolverhampton Wanderers.

It will be noted that the four semi-finalists are made up of two Southern teams, a Midland team and a Northern team—the first Division of the League furnishing one, the second Division two (Fulham and Wolverhampton), and the Southern League one, which speaks well for the strength of what some term the minor teams.

The popularity of the competition is well brought to one by the manner the public supported the semi-finals. For instance, 41,000 people paid £2,160 to see Fulham beat Manchester, while 45,000 spectators was the official return for the Everton vs. Southampton and Newcastle vs. Grimsby matches, the other tie—Wolverhampton vs. Stoke—attracting 32,000. These figures are remarkable as are the total for the four rounds, viz. 1,456,000 spectators and £52,643 in gate receipts.

SCOTLAND VS. WALES.

Gallant little Wales made a good fight of it against Scotland in the International at Dundee on Saturday and until within two minutes of time, looked like making a draw of it. Lennie of Aberdeen, however, made a splendid final effort and scored a goal which enabled the home side to win by 2 goals to 1. This makes the twenty-fifth success of Scotland, as against three by Wales with five draws.

FOOTBALL POINTERS.

Falkirk and Dundee were both beaten on Saturday and Celtic now heads the Scottish League table.

Defeats for Bradford City and Oldham have altered the look of the Second Division (English League) table, and Derby County and Fulham both stand chances of promotion.

A representative team of the Amateur Football Association beat the combined forces of Oxford and Cambridge by three goals to 1 on Monday.

Rhodes scholars were very prominent in the Oxford University vs. London Scottish Rugby match on Saturday, the 'varsity men winning by 29 points to 9. The final of the Inter-Hospital Rugby Cup between London and Guys ended in favour of the former by 11 points to 3.

Cornwall having beaten (9 points to 3) Middlesex in the semi-final of the Rugby County Championship, will now have to meet Durham for final honours.

IN GENERAL.

C. M. Daniels of New York looks like taking the short distance swimming honours at the Olympic Games. He has been record breaking quite recently, having swum 89 yards, with three turns, in 43 secs at Madison Square Garden.

The Cambridge 'Varsity Crew rowed between Hammersmith and Putney bridges on Wednesday in 7 mins 35 secs., which is considered a smart performance. The Oxford men are making good progress at Henley and the prospects of a good race are promising.

In view of the Olympic Games, it is pleasing to see M. J. G. Ritchie showing such good form, the Londoner having recently beaten A. T. Wilding (New Zealand) for the Riviera Lawn Tennis championship, besides winning the Gentlemen's and Mixed Doubles

Guignard (hour record holder) Darragon, World's champion, and Parent, a new crack, provided a sensational contest in a paced cycle race at Paris last Sunday. To see the three cracks and the big motor-cycles (used for pacing,) rushing round the five-laps to the mile indoor track was a sight to remember, but fortunately there was no mishap, Guignard winning.

T. Jack (holder) only won the Scottish Cross-Country Championship by a few inches on Saturday, A. McPhee of Clydesdale hunting him home, while the Motherwell Club won the team honours.

The Welsh players made a gallant fight of it against the English team in the international hockey match at Bath and were only beaten by 4 goals to 2, the smallest of the eleven wins scored by England. The Ireland vs. Scotland match at Belfast was more one-sided, the Irishmen scoring six goals without response.

The Canadian and United Amateur Athletic Unions have come to open rupture over the question of Longboats' amateur status and the former body has decreed that no athletic under its jurisdiction may compete in sports controlled by the American A. A. U.

The French military authorities are encouraging cross-country running and an inter-regimental championship was decided recently in which no distinction was made between amateurs and professionals, a parallel to which we have in our Army Championship at half a mile.

NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to see that the well-directed generosity of a deceased Gujarati Hindu magnate, the late Mr. Chanda Ramji, has added one more ornament to Bombay the Beautiful. The deceased has given a large and magnificent sum of rupees three lakhs and a half for creating a new high school for Hindu girls of any caste, creed or nationality, which is surely a work of catholic charity. But I am sorry to see that while the Indians at present, and specially the Deccani Extremists, bawl out for Swaraj and Swadeshi there is a breach in their own camp. Out of sixty members that are elected for the Managing committee of the above-said high school only nineteen are Gujarati Hindus and the rest, i.e 41, are Deccani Hindus. The Deccani Hindus are the foremost to advise the rest of the Indians to unite into one body by driving away the international Sectarian spirit. I am at a loss to see why they themselves do not put their preaching into practice though they know quite well that example is better than precept. Fair play will allow an equal number of members in the managing committee, i. e. thirty from each nationality. I was quite depressed when I heard from many men that a great deal of sectarian spirit was seen during the election. From my close intimacy and contact with the Deccani Hindus for so many years, I am able to say that the Deccanis think the Gujarati Hindus as mere simpletons and try to carry out their at random point by "Sumjaving" them. If they think so it is their sheer blunder. Many a time the good nature and generosity of the Gujarati Hindus are abused by those who have no thorough insight into their nature. I am a great traveller and from what I have seen in different nationalities in India during my long sojourns, I boldly assert that the Gujarati Hindus are very generous and forgiving, large-hearted and unoffending, the only sorrowful thing being that nearly half of their money is wasted in useless charity. Still they improve by and by their method of charity. Simpletons are those who think the Gujarati Hindus to be simpletons. The Gujarati Hindus being commercial are the most practical in India. According to my frank opinion if we, the Indians, wish India salvation, fair play must be instituted in the place of narrow-minded sectarian spirit. Invectives against our Rulers are uncalled for. In fine, I propose a healthy change in the constitution of the managing committee of the above-said high school, which change may satisfy the Gujarati Hindu world.—Yours, etc.,

"JUST AND FAIR."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL SCANDALS.

Ex-Bank President Sentenced.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

John R. Walsh, ex-president of the defunct Chicago National Bank, who was found guilty in January last of having used the bank's funds illegally for the exploitation of private enterprises, has been refused a new trial, and has sentenced to five years' inpri-onment in a penitentiary. He has appealed to a higher court, and has been released on bail of £ 0,000.

The Judge who refused the application for a new trial remarked that a banker ought to be nothing but a banker. Nobody could serve two masters. Walsh had practically lent to himself, for purposes of speculation, three-fourths of the bank's assets.

The Case of Canon Nash.

RESULT OF ENGLISH INQUIRIES.

LONDON, March 15.

After prolonged inquiries at Huddersfield, Mr. Faulkner has been unable to find a trace of anything to justify a charge of any kind against Canon Nash, who was expelled from the Anglican ministry by Archbishop Clarke, of Melbourne. Bishop Moule, of Durham, informed Mr. Faulkner that he was unable to recall the course of his statement to the Archbishop of Sydney. He accepted the writer's bona-fides at the time, but he must now consider that the statements were based upon rumour.

Mr. Faulkner has not seen Canon Bardesley, who has given to others details of serious gravity respecting an incident in his family which led to Canon Nash's expulsion from the vicarage and to Canon Bardesley's intervention to prevent his promotion.

Lord Armstrong Insolvent.

£2,000,000 LOST IN A FEW YEARS.

Lord Armstrong, a shareholder in the ship-building and iron-working firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has assigned his estate to his creditors. His liabilities amount to £650,000, and his assets total only £147,000. A few years ago he inherited a fortune of £2,000,000. Lord Armstrong is no longer a director of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

Franco-British Exhibition.

OPENING ARRANGEMENTS.

His Majesty the King and Mr. Armand Fallieres, President of France, will open the Franco-British Exhibition, which is to be held at Shepherd's Bush, London.

American Battleship Fleet

VISIT TO MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

It is officially announced at Washington that the battleship fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, will leave San Francisco on July 6.

The fleet will visit Melbourne and Sydney, and then proceed to the Phillippines for the autumn gunnery practice. The vessels will return to the Atlantic via the Suez Canal.

Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, supported the Commonwealth's invitation to the fleet to visit Melbourne and Sydney.

[The American battleship fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, consists of the following vessels:—The Connecticut, Rear-Admiral Evans's flagship, Kansas, Louisiana, and Vermont, each of 16,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 18 knots, and 24 main battery guns; the Georgia, Admiral's flagship, Virginia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, each of 14,948 tons displacement, with a speed of 19 knots, and 24 main battery guns; the Minnesota, Admiral's flagship, of 16,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 18 knots, and 24 main battery guns; the Ohio, Maine, and Missouri, each of 12,440 tons displacement, with a speed of 18 knots, and 20 main battery guns; the Alabama, Admiral's flagship, Illinois, Kentucky, and Kearsarge, the first two of 11,565 tons displacement, with a speed of 17 knots, and with 20 and 22 main battery guns respectively, the last two of 11,540 tons displacement, with a speed of 17 knots, and 22 main battery guns. The fleet is divided into two squadrons and four divisions. Rear Admiral Evans commands the first squadron and first division; Rear-Admiral Thomas commands the second squadron and third division; Rear-Admiral Emory commands the second division; and Rear-Admiral Sperry commands the fourth division. The officers and men under Rear-Admiral Evans's command number about 14,000. Altogether the fleet comprises 53 vessels.]

Statement by Mr. Deakin.

Sydney, March 15.

At the conclusion of his speech on national defence last night, the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) announced the receipt of a Press cable message that the United States fleet would visit Australia. He ventured to say that a welcome such as no fleet had ever known outside its own country would be given it in Australia.

Japan and Manchuria.

A CHINESE COMPLAINT.

The Chamber of Commerce at Niu-Chwang, on the Port Arthur to Mukden railway, has protested that Japan's hostile attitude towards the Fak-u-menn to Hsin min-tun railway proposal is a violation of the Russo-Japanese treaty. Japan's hostility, the Chamber states, is injuring foreign trade, and the open-door in Manchuria is in no wise being observed.

French Imports and Exports.

During January and February last the value of the French imports decreased by £500,000, compared with the similar period of 1907, while the value of the exports decreased by £3,000,000.

A Big Canal Scheme.

A Bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to authorise the construction of a national canal from Honfleur (at the mouth of the Seine) to Gennevilliers (a suburb of Paris), at a cost of £18,880,000.

A Macedonian Outrage.

COMMUNITY OF MONKS MURDERED.

Wallachian and Bulgarian band recently murdered all the Grecian monks in the Galopetro Monastery at Caraferia, in Macedonia. They also murdered six other Greeks.

THE MADRAS REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

The Madras Boat Club held their annual Regatta on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. F. H. Wilson won the Challenge Sculls for the eighth year in succession.

The Service Fours in Clinker boats was won by the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Commander C. G. Sinclair, R.I.M., won the Junior Sculls.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Dolicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

Rules For Imigration.

The following resolution by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, is republished:—

The Government of India have received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of an Act which has been passed by the Transvaal Government to place restrictions on immigration into the Colony, to provide for the removal therefrom of prohibited immigrants and other persons and to establish and maintain an Immigration Department. The more important provisions of the Act are published for genoral information.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal as follows:—

1. The Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1903, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that no such repeal shall affect or abridge any powers or jurisdiction by the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, conferred for the purpose of carrying out such Act; but the said Ordinance shall for all the purposes of such Act be deemed to remain of full force and effect.

2. In this Act and in any regulation made thereunder unless inconsistent with the context; 'department' shall mean the Immigration Department established and maintained under the provisions of this Act; 'Governor' shall mean the officer for the time being administering the Government of this Colony acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council;

"imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment with or without hard labour as the court sentencing an offender to imprisonment may direct;

"magistrate" shall include a resident magistrate and an assistant resident magistrate of any district of the Colony;

'Minister' shall mean the Colonial Secretary or such other Minister to whom the Governor may from time to time assign the carrying out of this Act;

"minor" shall mean any person under the age of sixteen years;

"police officer" shall mean any member of a police force lawfully established in this Colony;

"prohibited immigrant" shall mean and include any of the following classes of persons desiring to enter or entering this Colony after the date of the taking effect of this Act:

(1) any person who when asked whether within or outside this Colony by a duly authorized officer shall be unable through defficient education to write out (from dictation or otherwise) and sign in the characters of an European language an application for permission to enter this Colony or such other document as such officer may require; provided that for the purposes of this sub-section Yiddish shall be accepted as an European language; provided further that

(a) if the Minister publish a notice in the "Gazette" that arrangements have been made with the Government of any country for regulating the admission to this Colony of the subjects or citizens shall not while such notice is in force be required to comply with the provisions of this sub-section:

(b) the Minister shall not issue any such notice unless such arrangements have been sanctioned by resolution of both Houses of Parliament;

(c) any such notice shall cease to have effect as soon as it is cancelled by further notice of the Minister in the "Gazette;"

(2) any person who has not in his possession or at his disposal means to support himself for a reasonable time within this Colony or who is likely to become a public charge if he were allowed to enter therein;

(3) any prostitute or person living on the earnings of prostitution or procuring women for immoral purposes;

(4) any person who at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this Colony is subject or would if he entered this Colony be subject to the provision of any law in force at such date which might tender him liable either at such date or thereafter if found therein to be removed from or to be ordered to leave this Colony whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions or otherwise in accordance with its provisions; provided that such conviction be not the result of the commision buy such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon;

(5) any person who is a lunatic within the meaning of the Lunacy Proclamation, 1902, or any amendment thereof;

(6) any person who is a leper or is suffering from such infectious or contagious diease of a loathsome or dangerous character as may from time to time be prescribed by regulations;

(7) any person who owing to information officially received by the Minister from any Secretary of State or from a member of any Colonial Government (whether British or foreign) or through deplomatic channels from an officer of any foreign state is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable;

(8) any person who the Minister has reasonable grounds for believing would be dangerous to the peace order and good government of this Colony if he entered therein;

but shall not include—

(a) members of His Majesty's regular forces;

(b) the officers and crew of any public ship of a foreign state;

(c) any person who is duly accredited to this Colony by or under the authority of His Majesty or of the Government of a foreign state together with his wife, family and servants;

(d) any person who has served in any of His Majesty's volunteer forces in South Africa and has received a good discharge and who does not come within the scope of subsections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of 'prohibited immigrant';

(e) the wife or minor child of any person who is not a 'prohibited immigrant';

(f) any European person who has been at any time lawfully resident within this Colony and who has not under the provisions of any law been removed from or ordered to leave this Colony;

(g) any Asiatic who is eligible for or has obtained a certificate of registration under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, and who does not come within the scope of sub-sections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of 'prohibited immigrant';

(h) descendants of the aboriginal races of Africa south of the Equator who do not come within the scope of sub-sections (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) or (8) of the definition of 'prohibited immigrant';

(i) European persons who are agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artizans, mechanics, workmen or miners who are able to produce a certificate signed by the Agent General of this Colony in England or by an officer in England or elsewhere appointed for the purpose by the Governor to the effect that the person named therein has been engaged to serve immediately on arrival in this Colony an employer therein of repute at an adequate remuneration and for a reasonable period of time; provided that such persons do not come within the scope of any sub-section of the definition of 'prohibited immigrant' other than sub-section (2);

'regulation' shall men any regulation made under section 'fiftoen' of this Act.

PENALTIES FOR PROHIBITED IMMIGRATION.

5. Every prohibited immigrant entering into or found within the Colony shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction.

(1) to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such impsisonment; and

(2) to be removed at any time from the Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister and pending such removal to be detained in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed; provided that

(a) such prohibited immigrant may be discharged from such detention if he find two approved sureties in this Colony (each in the sum of one hundred pounds) for his leaving the Colony within one month;

(b) if such prohibited immigrant be sentenced to imprisonment shall terminate as soon as he is removed from the Colony.

6. Any person who

(a) is convicted after the date of the taking effect of this Act of a contravention of sections "three, thirteen or twenty-one" of the Immorality Ordinance, 1903, or any amendment of such sections; or

(b) is deemed by the Minister on reasonable grounds to be dangerous to the peace order and good government of this Colony if he remain therein; or

(c) having been ordered under any law to leave this Colony fails to comply with the terms of such order may be arrested and removed from this Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister and pending removal may be detained in such custody as may be prescribed by regulation; provided that no such person as is in para (b) hereof described shall be removed from this Colony except on the order of the Governor; provided further that every such person arrested shall be discharged from custody unless an order be made by the Governor for his removal from this Colony within ten days after the date of his arrest.

7. Any person who

(1) Wilfully aids or abets a prohibited immigrant in entering or remaining in this Colony; or

(2) Wilfully aids or abets a person ordered to be removed under section six in remaining in this Colony; or

(3) Enters into or purports to enter into a contract as employer with any person outside this Colony with intent that the provisions of this Act be evaded or at the time of entering into or purporting to enter into such contract shall be unable to fulfil his part thereof or has no reasonable expectation of being so able; or

(4) uses or attempts to use any certificate issued under paragraph (i) of the classes of persons excluded from the definition of prohibited immigrant, unless he be the lawful holder of such certificate; or

(5) forges or uses knowing the same to be forged any document purporting to be such certificate.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

GENERAL DISABILITIES.

8. No probibited immigrant shall be entitled to obatin a license to carry on in this Colony any trade or calling or to acquire thereing any interest in land whether leasehold freehold or other interest: and any such license (if obtained) or any contract deed or other document by which such interest is acquired in contravention of this section shall on conviction of such immigrant under section five of this Act be null and void.

9. Every person in this Colony who is reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant may be arrested without warrant by any magistrate, justice of the peace, police officer or officer of the department and shall as soon as possible be brought before a court of resident magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

10. No prohibited immigrant shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act or allowed to remain in this Colony by reason only that he had not been informed that he could not enter this Colony or that he may have been allowed to enter through oversight or owing to the fact being undiscovered that he was a prohibited immigrant.

11. Any person ordered to be removed from this Colony under this Act and any other person who shall have been convicted under section seven of aiding or abetting him in entering or remaining in the Colony in contravention of this Act shall be liable to pay all expenditure incurred by the Government in carrying out such removal whether from the Colony or South Africa or in the detention within the Colony or elsewhere of any person pending his removal and the amount of such expenditure on production to the Sheriff of the certificate of an officer of the department stating the items and total amount of such expenditure shall be recovered by execution levied on the property within the Colony of the person so liable in manner provided for execution levied under a Judgment of the Supreme Court; and the proceeds of such execution shall be paid by the Sheriff to the Treasurer who after deduction of the amount of expenditure aforesaid and the costs of execution shall remit the balance to the person so liable or to any person appointed by him to receive same.

13. The burden of proving that a person has not entered or remained in this Colony in contravention of this Act or any regulation in any prosecution for such contravention lie upon the accused person.

14. Every court of resident magistrate shall have jurisdiction to impose the maximum penalties for all contraventions of this Act or of any regulation.

16. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, and shall not take effect unless and until the Governor shall proclaim in the "Gazette" that it is His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same and thereafter it shall take effect upon such date as the Governor shall notify by proclamation.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign Departments, for information.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

As we predicted in these columns a few days ago last night's performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* was a feast of vocalism, rarely, if ever, paralleled in the history of high-class music in Bombay. An appreciative though not a large audience foregathered for the event, and their temerity in turning out to a Concert in the hot weather which has suddenly set in was thoroughly rewarded. For months the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society have worked for the success of the great feat they set themselves in undertaking Mendelssohn's world-famed classic; and they have added a brilliant laurel to the records of their Society. Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the organist of the Cathedral, who conducted the large company of vocalists and instrumentalists, deserves all the praise it is in our power to accord him.

Even the ignoramus in such matters could not fail to become a devotee of the music that charms after last night's Concert. From the first wave of the baton to the last "Amen" the concert was inspiriting. Mr. G. F. Hill, who opened the evening as Elijah with "As God the Lord of Israel liveth, before Whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word" was in perfect voice, and as it is in sacred music that he excels, he had the willing ear of the house. Mr. G. E. Thomas as Obadiah, pleading with the people to "rend their hearts and not their garments, for their transgressions Elijah hath sealed the heavens," also sang very sympathetically. Together Mr. Hill and Mr. Thomas sang the recitative "As God the Lord of Sabaoth liveth," in which Elijah promises rain in three years and summons the priets of Baal.

The careful tuition of the chorus was obvious in the first line of their responses to Elijah's call to the people. The five soprano voices in the front row, Misses Clara Procter, Queenie Dixon, Lillah Piper, Andrews and Wilson, led the choir with perfect unison and rythm; and not a really bad note marred the evening. There were frequent outbursts of applause, especially at the quartett, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," by Miss Procter, Miss Shepherd, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hill, in which the four voices blended with remarkable effcet.

The Concert was the occasion of the debut in Bombay of a very charming young vocalist, Miss Nancy Shepherd, who has recently come out to Bombay, after a careful training at, we believe, the Guildhall School of Music. Miss Shepherd has a contralto voice of great mellowness though no great power. She is perhaps too young yet, to have gained the full compass of her voice, but she entirely captivated her audience last night. Her pronunciation is correct, but her enunciation is imperfect, her "f's" "sh's" and final "s's" being scarcely heard. That, however, is a defect which time and determination will cure; but it largely mars the beauty of a good voice.

Miss Clara Procter was, of course, in perfect voice, and in the recitative, "There is nothing: the heavens are as brass above me" scored perhaps the vocal effort of the evening. Her voice, though carefully restrained, rang above the rest from the sheer purity of her note, especially in the last lines of the recitative "Thanks be to God, for He is gracious and His mercy endureth for evermore!"

The gem of the evening from a purely musical point of view was, of course, the trio—the Misses Procter, Queenie Dixon and Nancy Shepherd, harmonising in "Lift thine eyes to the mountains"—which was three minutes of pure delight. Miss Shepherd subsequenly sang "O rest in the Lord", and received a genuine ovation.

The ladies formed a very handsome company upon the stage, uniformly attired in white, with sprays of flowers or splashes of colour upon the bodice. The orchestra had a very difficult task, but acquitted themselves quite well.

After last night's demonstration of the amateur vocal talent in Bombay we may confidently prognosticate a long era of prosperity to the Philharmonic Society.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Christian."

Anyone who has witnessed "The Eternal City" on the stage will know the sort of stuff to expect from Mr. Hall Caine in his play *The Christian* which was played at the "Empire" theatre last night for the first time in Bombay. It is a series of penny dreadful heroics, by comparison with which *Sweeny Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street* is insignificant. Mr. Caine writes for the fourpenny pit—and gets it full. His characters are all wound up. His screaming sisterhood, his ascetic churchmen, his merry girls from the Piccadilly pavement; and his flag-wagging Socialist are all of the same hysterical type. Some typical specimens are let loose in *The Christian*.

John Storm is the son of a nobleman who has been obliged to abandon his political career by a breakdown in health, and has found compensation in the training of his only son for the profession of politics. What more congenial air for the nourishment of genius than the Isle of Man, the chosen home of the greatest intellect of the day! So here at the opening of the play we find Lord Storm telling the vicar of Peel his ambitions concerning his son, who is the next day to go to London as Private Secretary to his uncle, the Prime Minister, and the vicar telling Lord Storm that he is about to lose his grand-daughter, Glory Quayle, who is going to London to go upon the stage. Lord Storm is surprised at the complaisance of the vicar, who had wished her to be a hospital nurse, and expresses himself very strongly as to what he would do if his son opposed his wishes as to his career. Presently we see John Storm, the son, listening open mouthed and enthralled to Father Lamplugh, the preacher who has been creating a sensation in London by his denunciations of the sins of Society, while the latter expounds his scheme for a glittering palace in Piccadilly which is to be a refuge, by being a sort of counter attraction, for "our fallen sisters," whose rescue he describes as the noblest work of a true Christian priest. Before the act is over we have John Storm telling his father that he means to abandon politics, and take up Father Lamplugh's scheme. The old gentleman loses his temper, strikes him with his stick and the curtain comes down on John Storm's first exhibition of Christian restraint. He refrains from breaking the stick in half as is his first inclination, and hands it back with a martyred air.

Act II discovers Glory Quayle in the saloon of the Philharmonic Theatre, where she has just achieved her first great success. The theatre is the property of a syndicate which includes Lord Robert Ure and Mr. Horatio Drake, two gentlemen who had previously been seen in the Isle of Man. The former has brought a girl from Peel to London and ruined her. The latter has helped Glory Quayle to realise her success on the stage. While she is alone in the saloon John Storm suddenly appears in priestly garb. It is their first meeting for two years. He has been in the theatre watching her triumph. He himself has made the beginnings of his great scheme and has turned a music-hall opposite the Philharmonic into a Refuge, where the work of rescue is progressing most favourably. He tries to persuade Glory to leave the stage and join him in his work. He warns her that Drake's intention are dishonourable. She scouts this and refuses to give up her career and he leaves her with the declaration that while "they fight for her body, he will fight for her soul" (Immense Cheering). Within a few moments Drake comes in and proposes a love match—without a ring! Glory sweeps him with scorn from her path, and the curtain descends amid renewed cheering.

Then the scence moves to the hall of "The Queen's House." This is John Storm's refuge and here we see him at work rescuing the women and pitching the men out of the door. After a brief interlude filled up with the sneers of the fashionable Archdeacon and his denunciation by Father Lamplugh, Glory appears and once more John Storm makes an ineffectual effort to regain her soul. She is obviously on the verge of surrender when she recovers herself, breaks into mocking laughter and leaves him. But in the last act, much of no importance happening in the interval, she gives way. She has her preliminary triumph, she make him first declare his love for her before she offers to give up everything and follow him. In the rays of the limelight they kneel down and pray to a coloured picture of the Virgin on the mantel-piece, commencing "Oh, Mother, most chaste and pure!" he in his cassock and biretta, she in the latest of Paris creations. With this final amazing scene the orgy of sensationalism concludes. The fourpenny pit howled with delight at several points of the play; and so a second performance of *The Christian* may be looked for.

In great contrast to the play itself was the aeting, for individually and collectively we have never seen the Company do better. Mr. King as John Storm managed to be thoroughly and sufficiently declamatory without ever descending to ranting and the play gained very much from his programme. Miss Hamer was perhaps hardly sympathetic in her part, appearing best in the third act when she mocks Storm and leaves him in his home of refuge. A good performance was that of Mr. Hargreaves as Robert Drake, a capital performance in every way, while Mr. Cotton got his chance, though a small one, as "Bertie the Bully"; while in another character part, "Black Meg," Miss Lilian Lloyd was excellent. But good acting can never make Mr. Caine's play anything but what it is—a bid for notoriety on exceptionally unpleasant lines.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions and gifts towards the above School:—

	Rs.	as.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	37,239	14
The Bombay Government Grant-in-Aid for 1907-08	1,500	0
Mr and Mrs. Jehangir Banarjee Petit ...	50	0
Mr. Laljee Mehgjee (Dn. Hyderabad) through the "Gujerati,"	25	0
H. H. Maharavl Shri Pratapsinhjee, Raja Saheb of Bansla for Sankran charities..	25	0
In Sacred memory of the anniversary of the late Mr. Camajee Pestonjee Cama Roj Adar, Mah Shrevar, 1277-7-2" ...	10	0
Messrs. Sharaj Karamsey and Co. ...	10	0
Mr. G. M. Karekar (Lomba Nyasaland Protectorali)	7	8
Mr. Devchand Lalbhoy Jave	7	0
Bai Gangabai (16th Donation)	6	0
Sums of and under Rupees five	39	8
Total ...	38,919	14

Bai Sakri wife of Seth Maganlal C. Desai = 1 1-2 pieces Long Cloth 60 Yards.

Bai Mahaluxmi, wife of Seth Tricumlal Desai Vakil = 1 1-2 pieces Long Cloth 60 Yards.

Seth Surajram Mancharam Ankleshwarwala = 80 Dhotees.

Seth Thakor Govindjee Amarsey = 5 pylees Rice; 1 1-2 pylees Mug; 3 pylees wheat flour; 2 seers ghee: and 2 seers treacle.

Mr. D. Williamson, Supdt of Police = 12 Oranges; 12 Mosambees; 6 Apples; 1 Ponello; and 45 plantains.

Seth Dharamsey Morarjee Gocuidas = 3 Maunds, Khaja and Ladoos.

Merchants of Mercha Gully, Mandvi Bunder through Seth Thakar Mavjee Premjee = 40 Dhotees of various Sizes; 5 pieces bed pickets each 30 yds. and onepiece 10yds. 5 pieces checks each 24 yds.

Bai Lad Korbai, widow of Seth Jamnadas Lalubhai = 2 pieces drill, each 40 yds. A Hindu Gentleman = 24 Dhotees.

Seth Parshotamdas Pranvalabh = 37 Chadars and Dudhpak 3-4 mds, and 5 seers.

Seth Jairam Hari = 72 Dhotees, 2 Fara Rice; 1 Fara Tuar Dal; 1 Fara wheat; 1-2 maund Tal-Ladva; and 10 seers Ghee.

Seth Karsandas Laxmidas = 5 pylees wheat; 5 seers Ghee; 6 1 2 seers Tal-Ladva.

Messrs. Nagardas Jathabhai and Maganlal Mahadavjee and Co. = Jalebi and Malpura 1-2 md; Dahitra 1-4md. Milk 1-2md. Sugar 2 1-2 seers, Barfi 4 seers.

Seth Maneklal Valjee = 2 pieces Madras cloth each 23 yds, and ear Cap.

Seth Dolatram Kriparam Pandia = 13 Dhotees.

Messrs. Nagardas Jathabhai and Maganlal Mahadavjee and Co. = 1 1-2 mds; Malpura.

Seth Thakarsey Govindjee Amarsey = 40 Caps. cloth for 37 coats and 1 Shirt, 3 pylees Rice; 3 pylees wheat flour; 1 1-2 pylees Tuar Pulse; 2 1-2 seers Ghee; 2 1-2 seers, Treacle: and 5 1-4 doz. Brass Buttons.

Seth Sunderdas Narandas Solicitor = Basudi puri.

Seth Thakar Muljee Damodar = 9 pieces Long cloth 40 yds each.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

LAST Sunday the Nizam was to have held a Durbar at the Chao Mahala Palace, but as His Highness suddenly changed his mind without assigning any reason, the Durbarites were at their wits end to know why; while local newsmongers, who pretend to be better informed than the rest of mankind, spread the rumour that the Durbar was abruptly abandoned owing to the receipt of a cablegram conveying to the Nizam the sad intelligence of the death in London of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk. The rumour spread like wild fire and half the City was soon caught in the conflagration. The house of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Mulk was overcome with anguish and sorrow, and the Pasha Begum's anxiety for her son knew no bounds. The story continued to be believed until the afternoon of Monday, when a cable informed the mother that, although her son has not quite recovered from his unfortunate malady, he was free from danger. Confidence and reassurance were not restored for fully forty-eight hours, which is long enough for a serious and sorrowful story to last.

⁂

The suspicion is steadily gaining ground that the official tendency just now is to stamp out from its midst Europeans and Eurasians and the Christian element, which is clearly perceptible by the ingenious methods that are being adopted to attain that end. I am conscious of the fact that as Hyderabad is a Mahomedan State it has a perfect right to see that people of that community predominate in the public services; and whilst admitting that the greater portion of the official loaves and fishes should be distributed amongst the Mahomedans, it would be undesirable to suggest that the remainder should be withheld from the other classes who have made Hyderabad their home and their country. The distribution, I submit, could be evenly made thus: Mahomedans 40 per cent., Hindus 40 per cent. (owing to their proportionate superiority in numbers), and 20 per cent. to Parsis, Jews, and Christians (in the last term I include Eurasians and Domiciled Europeans only).

⁂

Class feeling and nepotism are necessary evils. They have existed from the beginning of creation and are destined to live up to the end of time; but a line should be drawn somewhere. The power of influence has always permeated every grade of society, and had not matters been regulated in proportion to the predilection one man had to another, civilization had died the death thousands of years ago and the whole aspect of the world's affairs might have dwindled into nothingness. The other necessary evil—I mean nepotism—has its extenuating causes also, but on the score that too much of a thing is good for nothing, its practice should be limited as far as possible, at least, in this enlightened twentieth century. Scrutinise the service and you will find to-day what nepotism has attained. The ordinary order is that precious legacy which shifts from father to son, or from nephew to uncle, whence unconsciously all the other degrees of kinship find themselves taken up by rotatory motion. Is the spectacle edifying? or is it requisite for a civilized Government? Neither, yet many worthy claimants have been and are being sent to the wall—victims to the unrighteous machinations created by consanguinity or affinity.

⁂

It is all very well to say and to think that the major portion of State employment should be reserved for Mahomedans. Education as faulty as it is now, say thirty years ago a hundred times worse, and the offspring of our wealthy citizens were then as they are to-day pampered in every way that blind indulgence could prompt. In this view of the case, I contend that it is improbable the State could procure capable Mahomedan employes to the number required for ages to come, and consequently every deserving man should be encouraged without regard to caste, colour, or creed. Certainly, if among four equally capable men of different castes or creeds, a Mahomedan is found, by all means give him the preference and there will be no question that ability has been subordinated to personality. But a persistent predilection for any particular class without regard to merit will not simply cause heartburnings, but it will be mischievous and opposed to conscience and good sense.

⁂

Last Sunday evening, at about 6 o'clock, a stalwart looking man, apparently a half-breed African, was seen in the Residency Bazaars with a large bundle containing "sarees" such as are worn by native women, of which he tried to dispose. He managed to get rid of three or four for six and eight annas each, and would have sold all had not a report reached the outpost station. Later on, while the man was in the act of parting with some more to unsuspecting females, the police pounced upon and arrested him with the balance of the haul on his person. He swore that the cloths were his property and defied the police to prove otherwise. Eventually he confessed that he stole the bundle from the house of a washerman living near the Secunderabad James Street Clock Tower. He was in the morning taken to the place indicated by him, and there gave complete evidence against himself. He will be tried in due course in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate.

ICHABOD.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY. THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special valueto BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mentaloccupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellouscurative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

THE NATURAL CURE

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins. ● A Revelation of what a soap can be. ●

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

SYDNEY WHARF LABOURERS STRIKE.

Prospects of a Termination.

SUGGESTED ACTION AGAINST COASTAL COMPANIES.

Sydney, March 15.

The prospects of a speedy termination of the strike of wharf labourers were much brighter yesterday, and hopes were even entertained that to-morrow would witness a general resumption of work.

It transpired yesterday that a meeting of representatives of the Marchant Service Guild, composed of captains and officers, and also of the Engineers' Association, the Seamen's Union, the Wharf Labourers' Union, and the Coal Lumpers' Union, was held on Friday to discuss a proposal by Mr. W. M. Hughes, M. H. R., that the whole of the wharf labourers should return to work at once on those wharves belonging to the inter-State and deep-sea shipping companies, with whom there is absolutely no dispute, and that in order to effectively defeat the coastal companies who are carrying on despite the fact that the strike continues, the whole of the officers and crews of the coastal boats should be called out at once. The meeting regarded this as the most effective solution of the difficulty, and it was resolved to immediately call meetings of the various associations and unions interested to decide as to this proposal. In union circles the idea is regarded as a capital one, and there seems every probability that it will be given effect to.

The Merchant Service Guild met yesterday to consider the proposal, but as a number of captains and officers belonging to the Guild will arrive in port by to-morrow, it will necessitate other meetings before the views of all interested can be obtained. It was stated in well-informed circles yesterday that the management of the coastal companies are offering masters and officers of the Guild big inducements not to leave the boats, but the general impression was that the officers would not listen to such overtures. There would be difficulty in filling the places vacated by officers and engineers on the coastal boats should they come out on strike.

Steps have also been taken in another direction with a view of bringing the trouble to an end. The Premier was approached on Friday, and was again seen yesterday by certain gentlemen interested in a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Wade made the following statement yesterday afternoon:—"I have seen several gentlemen who made certain unofficial representations from the standpoint of the wharf labourers. I have also seen representatives of the shipping companies, as well as the Judge of the Arbitration Court. I am not in a position to disclose what has taken place so far, but I may say that I have every confidence that if work is resumed without delay arrangements can be made for a speedy hearing of the dispute. I have been told that the difficulty felt by some of the wharf labourers in the way of approaching the Court is that they are not at present a registered industrial union, and that it will be necessary for them to register before they can make any reference to the Court. That difficulty can be got over, and the delay involved by such a course avoided for, in circumstances like this, there is power to bring the matter before the Arbitration Court, although the wharf labourers do not form an industrial union. I cannot help feeling that the Court's answer to an application for an immediate hearing would be, 'If we are to give you precedence of other claims before the Court to adjust your dispute, the results of which may be far-reaching, it is only fair, in the public interest, that you lay down the weapon of a strike, which is not countenanced by the Arbitration Court, and return to work.' In the meantime it is a delicate matter for the Court to interfere in these industrial disputes, and I only make this suggestion in the hope of securing a resumption of work and a peaceful settlement of disputes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

STRIKE PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Sydney, March 15.

The strike is practically at the end. A resolution which was passed at a meeting of carters called to help the wharf labourers refusing to deal with goods to or from the coastal steamship companies' wharves was laid before a large gathering of members of the Wharf Labourers' Union at the Union Co.'s wharf this afternoon. The meeting was not open to the press, but at its close Mr. Hughes, the general secretary, made the following statement:—"Prior to this meeting there was a meeting of the executive of the Seaman's Union, at which a resolution was carried. I cannot tell you what it was. There was also a mass meeting of the Trolley, Draymen, and Carpenters' Union, at which a resolution of the same purport was carried unanimously. Subsequently a meeting of the Wharf Labourers' Union, about 3,000 being present, took place. At a last named meeting I laid before the wharf labourers the result of certain negotiations that had taken place during the week, and the proposal of the Premier to intervene was also mentioned. It was stated that no member of the executive of the Union had approached Mr. Wade, and that intervention on his part, would be, perhaps quite unnecessary. In any case the Union had at a previous meeting, by resolution declined to submit the dispute to arbitration. The result of these meetings and negotiations were discussed, and thereupon a resolution was moved that members of the Union should return to work on all the wharves except those of three coastal companies at midnight. The understanding is that the status quo shall be completely re-established, no man being victimised, and that the conditions existing prior to the action of the Union on Wednesday last should continue. The effect of this is that the seamen employed by the three companies have, as the ships come in, to give 24 hours' notice to their employers, and will leave the boats at the termination thereof. Members of the Trolley, Draymen, and Carters' Union will decline to haul to or from any of the coastal companies' wharves. The effect of this resolution of the Wharf Labourers' Union and the attitude of those unions and associations will be to completely change the industrial situation. The dispute will now be with the parties against whom the Union has grievances. The dispute is now localised, and will be, even at the worst, comparatively innocuous and restricted in its effects. We have at length been able to bring pressure to bear upon those who were endeavouring to cripple and destroy unionism."

Mr. Hughes was asked if there would be any difficulty about the transhipment of cargo. He replied:—"Someone asked me that in the meeting. If there are no boats there will be no question of transhipment. We are taking such steps as will, I hope, stop any vessel getting round with transhipment cargo."

The Newcastle Wharf Labourers' Union held a meeting to-night. It was agreed to follow the lead of the Sydney Union and act in concert with it.

WORK RESUMED.

ATTITUDE OF THE CARRIERS.

Sydney, March 15.

There was a general resumption of work at the inter-State and deep-sea wharves at midnight.

Meetings of the Officers' and Engineers' Associations will be held to-morrow, when it will probably be decided that they, as well as the seamen, should leave the coastal boats.

In reference to the action taken by the Trolly and Draymen's Union, not to cart goods to or from the wharves of the coastal companies, Mr. Connington, the secretary of the union, said to-day that the whole of the trade of Sydney was being paralysed, and that there was a likelihood of the trouble extending to the whole of Australia. The carriers, who were really the connecting link between the people and the shipping trade, considered that they were justified in taking measures which would result in confining the dispute to its proper channel. This is, it was admitted, would be a technical breach of the union's agreement with the master carriers, and in the event of the latter carrying out any threat to prosecute the men for practically striking, so far as the coastal wharves are concerned, the whole of the trouble would probably be re-opened.

The master carriers discussed the situation yesterday, and decided to watch developments until Tuesday.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's

20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, Honorary Secretary, read the Annual report, from which the following are the extracts:—

"During the year under review 40 new members were elected and 4 non-resident member came to Bombay and was added to the list of resident members; 28 members resigned, 4 retired, 2 died and 4, having left Bombay, were placed on the list of non-resident members. The total number at the end of the year was 326, including life members. The number at the close of the preceding year was 323. 15 new members joined under this class and 4 were transferred from the list of resident members. 8 members withdrew, the name of 1 member was removed from the roll for non-payment of subscription and 1 became a resident member. The number on the roll at the close of the year was 105 against 96 in the preceding year. The Society regrets to announce the loss by death during the year of the following members:—Messrs. R. R. Ross, and J. Stanley Smith. The papers contributed to the Society during the year were:—The Nasik Hoard of Nahapana's Coins, By the Rev. H. R. Scott, M. A., The Coins of Surat. By the Rev. G. P. Taylor, M. A. D. D. A few Notes on Broach from an antiquarian point of view, By Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Parasariya Dharma Sastra, By the late Shamrao Vithal. Communicated by the President. The issues of books during the year under report were 45,812 volumes; 34,645 of new books including periodicals and 11,167 of old. The daily average, excluding Sundays and holidays, was 150 volumes. The issue in the preceding year was [illegible].

The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,715, of which 1,306 were purchased and 409 were received as presents. Presents of books were as usual received from the Bombay Government, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and the other local Governments; and also from the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and individual authors and donors. The number of volumes of each class of books acquired by purchase and presentation is shown [illegible] table.

During 1906 the number of coins added to the Society's Cabinet was 187, 1 Gold, 46 Silver, 39 Copper and 111 Brass. Of the total 187, 32 were presented by the Bombay Government; 2 by the [illegible] Government; 9 by the Punjab Government; 5 by the Government U.P.; 2 by the Government of Madras; 1 by the Government of East Bengal and Assam; 24 by the Government, C. P. and [illegible] the Political Agent, Rajputana; under the Treasure Trove Act and 111 brass coins were purchased from the Collector of Bijapur.

Besides coins, the Society obtained during the year from Collectors of different Districts in the Presidency objects of antiquarian interest.

The Society purchased from the widow of the late Dr. Gerson da Cunha, a ring which is said to have been found at Elephanta. The following information in relation to the ring is extracted from "The Rock Temples of Elephanta" by J. Burgess, 1871: "The year before last a small seal for a ring was found in the excavations on the east side of the island. It is an oval light ruby coloured cornelian, 0·43 inch long by 0·35 inch broad. The length of the face 0·40 and its breadth 0·28 inch; on this is sunk an ellipse 0·27 by 0·22 inch, inside which is sunk characters that stamp the word (Nanayana) in letters of the 5th or 6th Century. It is now in the possession of Dr. Bhau Daji."

Number 62 forming the third and concluding number of Vol. XXII was published during the year with an index, title page and contents of the Volume. The new number contains the following papers and an abstract of proceedings of the society, for 1907, with a list of books, pamphlets, &c. presented to it during the year. The Nasik Hoard of Nahapana's coins. By the Rev. H. R. Scott. The coins of Surat. By the Rev. G. P. Taylor. Bombay as seen by Dr. Edward Ives in the year 1754 A. D. by Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, A few Notes on Broach from an antiquarian point of view. By Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, The Parasariya Dharma Sastra, By the late Shamrao Vithal, (Communicated by the President.) The total amount of subscription including arrears, collected during the year, was Rs. 13,422-12-0. The subscription received in the preceding year amounted to Rs. 13,712-4-0. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 885-2-8, and the arrears of subscription on the same date were Rs. 125-0-0. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 16,900. Special thanks of the Society are due to the Collector and to Government for providing electric lights and fans for all the rooms in the Town Hall in the occupation of the Society.

Mr. [illegible] moved and Rao Bahadoor Nadkarni seconded the adoption of the report; which was passed.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee of Management for 1908:—President—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar; Vice-Presidents Messrs. James MacDonald, K. R. Cama, J. J. Modi, and Rev. Dr. R. Scott. Members:—Mr. F. R. Vicaji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Dastoor D. P. Sanjana, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, Rao Bahadur [illegible] Nadkarni, Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, Rev. W. S. [illegible], Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim, and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson. Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. B. Haigh I. C. S., and Hon. Auditors, Mr. A. D. Shanks, and Mr. S. T. Bhandare.

Professor Bhandarkar suggested that a list should be made giving the names of the books lost during the year.

The Chairman then eulogised the Secretary. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 31.

[illegible] RETURN ARMS.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-Quarters [illegible] as early as possible.

The following is the result of the Inter cup and carter cup competition fired on the 29th instant.

INTER COMPANY.

1st No 1 Company Total points	...	441
2nd No 2 Company Total points	...	438
3rd No 3 Company Total points	...	403

CARTER CUP.

1st [illegible] Company points	...	351
2nd [illegible] No 2 Company points	...	326
3rd [illegible] No 3 Company points	...	339
[illegible] Company points	...	232
[illegible] Company points	...	279
[illegible] points	...	194
[illegible] points	...	[illegible]

[illegible] are as follow:—

[illegible] Gnr W P Clyne

[illegible] W Venn, Br W Geldart

[illegible] Coates, and Br J Roberts

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 31.

127—Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 31st instant at 9 p.m. The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress: Officers—Mess Dress, White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform, with forage Caps.

128—Arms—Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

131—Medals—Extract from India Army Orders dated 2nd March 1908, is published for information.

[illegible] Volunteer Long Service Medal—Silver medals have been [illegible] the members of the Indian Volunteer Forces named [illegible]

[illegible] Volunteer Rifles—Capt A R Sharp, and Vol S J [illegible]

[illegible] Result A R M—Copies of result of the 29th A R Meeting [illegible] have been received and may be obtained at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Being unable to attend the enthronement of the Bishop of Chichester, a London gentleman, in a letter of regret to Dr. Ridgeway, said that he would give him £1,000 for the Chichester diocesan fund. The Bishop calls that "a very nice billet doux."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £360 in gold from a person whose identity has not yet been discovered. The money arrived at the Treasury in a tin box by post, and was accompanied by a note, signed "X. X. X.," explaining that the £360 was "conscience money."

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

SPEECH BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The Annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber Buildings on Tuesday the 24th instant. In moving the adoption of the Managing Committee's Report for 1907, the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E. among other things said:—

The bridging of the last hundred miles that cut off the great metre-gauge railway systems of Northern India from their natural terminus on the sea-board is still hung up owing to the inability or unwillingness of the Higher Authorities to recognise the nature and extent of the developments now taking place in this part of India. Bookings for Karachi from stations in Eastern Sind,—indeed from all stations on our metre-gauge system—had to be suspended in the middle of last year owing to the inability of the N. W. Railway to supply all the rolling stock required for the transhipment of metre-gauge goods at Hyderabad (Sind). Since that time local enterprise has commenced the construction of a system of metre-gauge feeder lines in Eastern Sind that can only have the effect of stimulating trade developments, and further augmenting the amount of the traffic that must pass between Karachi and the newly irrigated lands not a hundred and fifty miles away. Knowing as we do that the N. W. State Railway already has more traffic than it can satisfactorily deal with, what are we to say to a policy that deliberately delays the introduction of the metre-gauge from Hyderabad to Karachi,—an extension that has been repeatedly advocated by this Chamber. Government obviously lays itself open to the criticism either that it is incompetent to recognise the significance of current developments in Sind, or, it is imbued with a dog-in-the-manger like spirit that, unable to undertake further railway enterprises itself, declines to allow anybody else to attempt such work. Karachi being in a condition of rapid growth with the Western side of the city and harbour largely undeveloped, "now" is the time for engineering the introduction of a metre-gauge terminus of a magnitude appropriate to a railway system that embraces Eastern Sind, the whole of Rajputana and a large portion of Northern India, all of which I may add is well within our legitimate sphere of influence.

KARACHI PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

This brings me naturally to the question of local facilities. What is Karachi doing to meet the increased trade consequent upon expanding irrigation and increased railway facilities? A year ago I mentioned some particulars of the works contemplated by the Port Trust—wharf extensions north and south, and new export and import yards. I can now add to what appears in the managing committee's report by giving you details of the progress made to date. With regard to the new Export Yard, the Port Trust have arranged with the Municipality for the taking over of that portion of the land which lies within Municipal limits, at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, and the arrangement now only requires the sanction of Government. The work of reclamation on the proposed site will commence directly the Port Trust engines and rolling-stock have completed the current reclamation work at Keamari, that is to say, within the next two or three months. The exact alignment of the new Queen's Road has yet to be decided. In the meantime a new and more economical design for laying out the plinths is now under consideration. The plans for carrying the lines across the Bunder Road on the site of the existing Customs House and across the Chinna Creek by means of a new four-track railway bridge on the Native Jetty side of the present road-bridge have been completed, and are now before the Management of the North Western Railway. Work on the new Import Yard behind the Native Jetty is awaiting (1) the construction by the N. W. Railway of the new four-track railway bridge above referred to, (2) the decision of the Municipality with regard to the proposed diversion of the Lyari at Dhobi Ghat and (3) the reply of Government with regard to the removal of the present Customs House. In connection with the proposed bunding, filling in, and diversion of the Lyari at Dhobi Ghat, a joint survey of the dam or weir is now being made by the engineers of the Port Trust and Municipality. I may add that should the Municipality and Port Trust be unable to come to an agreement regarding the practicability of this scheme, then the Port Trust will divert the Lyari at its chief mouth within Port Trust limits and so secure the necessary additional land and protection for the new Import Yard. The plans and estimates for the latter development are all ready. So far as Keamari and the Harbour are concerned the work of extension and enlargement is daily proceeding. You have all seen the reclamation work being carried on in front of the Plague Detention Camp and the gradual extension of the wharves both in the direction of the city and also southwards towards the bulk oil pier. The old Merewether pier has been very nearly demolished, and the last two berths at the north end of the wharf which the Port Trust intended to take in hand after five years, are to be constructed at once. In July last the Chamber addressed a very important letter to the Port Trust, pointing out that the various wharf and harbour developments, satisfactory as they appeared at the time of their designing, were now obviously insufficient for the requirements of the immediate future. As a result of this letter and of the experiences of the last two or three years, the Port Trust have decided upon various additional improvements and enlargements, six additional moorings for ocean steamers opposite the present Erskine and James wharves, a new and enlarged stone work passenger basin that will not only accommodate the British India and such other coasting steamers as may care to enter the basin, but will also afford wharfage for the special development of the coasting trade. The New Passenger Wharf and basin which will be at the southern extremity of the present wharf extension, will be equipped with special facilities for the convenience of passengers, and, with its railway lines, platforms and spacious approaches, will be a most valuable aid to the military authorities with their trooping arrangements. The New Commissariat Yard it is proposed to place on a fine site immediately abutting the head of the Passenger Wharf and Basin. But the most important development of all is the proposal to commence forthwith the construction of ten additional wharves (with all the necessary railway approaches) on the western side of the harbour. This will literally double our existing facilities and place Karachi in a position to deal with all trade developments likely to arise in the next ten or fifteen years. The proposal has been sent up to Government, whose reply I need hardly say is now anxiously and impatiently awaited in Karachi.

When in addition to the above I mention that the Port Trust are equipping themselves with the 30 ton floating crane, a new tug and several new barges for expediting dredging work, and a new 1,500,000 candle power dioptric flashing light for the Manora Light House, you will I think agree that Karachi is making all possible preparation for the further expansion of trade which it confidently expects in the near future.

PERSIA AND THE GULF.

NEW TELEGRAPH LAND LINE TO TEHERAN.

Time will not permit me to say much about the development of our hinterland, and I shall only refer to two matters. The recent agreement with Russia wherein British interests in Persia and the Persian Gulf were dealt with has caused the keenest disappointment here. No doubt, there must be a certain amount of give and take in all such arrangements, but in the present instance British and Indian interests in Persia and the Gulf appear to have been lamentably sacrificed without any adequate "quid pro quo" that we have been to discover. As against this disappointment, it is satisfactory to us to know that the new land telegraph line from Karachi to Teheran has been successfully laid. The line runs hence through Las Bela and Panjgur to Nok Kondi on the Seistan Trade route, following this route to Robat where it connects with the Persian Lines of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The wire continues thence via Bam Kerman, Yezd, Ardistan and Kashan to Teheran. The total length of the line is 1885 miles of which 624 miles have been laid in British Territory. This is a very welcome development that will unquestionably assist trade, small though that trade may be. The recent inclusion of Las Bela, Panjgur, Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni in the stations to which telegrams can be sent at the same rates as are in force for Indian inland telegrams is an additional facility to commerce that we are very glad to note.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL SCOTS "FERGUSON DAVIE" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Final of the above was played at Deolali on Friday last, before a large crowd of spectators mostly military, some of whom had travelled from Bombay for the purpose of witnessing the match.

The Finalists were "H" Company representing Deolali, and the Band and Drums representing Bombay.

A very fine game, lasting 90 minutes, was put up. "H" Company ran out winners by 2 goals to love, the scorers being Kennaway and Bolton. The game was a very fast one, and considerable schooling in the art of manœuvring the ball was shown by both sides. The Band were the fastest and best conditioned of the two teams. They lost ground, however, in the want of size and weight among the forwards who were boys and apt to be too respectful of the persons of the opposite sides, halves and backs; nevertheless they gave a very pretty exhibition of forward play, and it was thought by good judges that had the game been played in Bombay, where the Band are familiar with the ground, their name would have appeared on the Cup for the first time. "H" Company turned out a very fine team, and played a strong game from start to finish. Parkes for the first time played in a new position as centre forward where he received considerable opposition from Lakin the centre half of the Band. Kennaway who seems to have regained his old form scored a very clever goal during the first 45 minutes. Bolton and Martin are a pair of clever right wingers and are destined to bring credit to the Regimental team later on. Bolton scored for "H" just at the close of the second 45 minutes. Finnigan skippered the winners and appeared to be here, there and everywhere during the game. For the losers Lakin played a sterling game ably assisted by Evans, Gilchrist and Walker. The wind for once in a while did not blow the usual gale.

Mrs. Dundas very graciously presented the Cup to the winning team. Major H. P. Versturme Bunbury, Commanding Deolali, congratulated the winners on having at last won a football trophy after having been in Finals of Senior Football for several years past without success. He also congratulated the Band on the neat and pretty game that they had given, and on having made such a good fight against such a big lot of men as "H" Company were. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Dundas, the losers and the Commanding Officer.

Teams:—Band and Drums:—Robertson, Corpl. Taylor and Underdown, F. Powell, Lakin and Evans, Gilchrist, Summers and Walker, Skellet and Groves.

"H" Company:—Wilson, Buchan and Robertson, Sergeant Watering, Corporal Finnigan and Henderson, Parkes, Sergeant Turner and Kennaway, Martin and Bolton.

Referee:—Lce-Corpl. Bryce.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Rifle Meeting.

The following the are results of the matches:—

Match 1.—Governor's Cup.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Bomb. Geldart	30	30	60
Gunr. Rogers	27	32	59
Bomb. Barker	28	31	59
Sergt. Venn	31	27	58
S. I. Maber	27	30	57
Cope. Hainsworth	32	24	56
Sspr. Hotz	26	28	54
Tptr. Trousdell	29	24	53
S. M. Solley	23	28	51
Gunr. Clyne	20	30	50

24 competed.

Match 2.—Colonel's Prize.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cope. Hainsworth	29	27	56
S. M. Solley	26	29	55
Gunr. Thompson	29	26	55
Gunr. Clyne	25	29	54
Tptr. Trousdell	27	26	53
Gunr. Rogers	23	25	48
Bomb. Barker	28	20	48
Bomb. Geldart	26	21	47
Sergt. Venn	21	21	42
S. I. Maber	[illegible]	21	[illegible]

24 competed.

Match 3.—Disappearing Target.

	Score.
Sergt. Coates	26
Gunr. Rogers	21
Bomb. Barker	18
S. I. Maber	16
Gunr. Clyne	15
Sergt. Venn	14
Sapr. Roblon	13
Tptr. Trousdell	13
S. M. Solley	12
S. I. Williams	10

17 competed.

Match 4.—Running Man.

	No. of hits.
Tptr. Niven	4
Gunr. Clyne	4
Sapr. Roblon	4
Sergt. Twiss	4
Sapr. Partridge	4
Bomb. Barker	3
Sergt. Coates	3
S. I. Maber	3
Tptr. Trousdell	3

[illegible] competed.

Match 5.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Sergt. Venn	32	24	31	87
Gunr. Rogers	30	27	29	86
Bomb. Barker	29	30	27	86
Gunr. Clyne	29	26	30	85
Copl. Niven	30	28	25	83
S. I. Maber	27	26	29	82
Sergt. Coates	25	26	29	80
Sapr. Partridge	25	25	28	78
Bomb. Geldart	28	22	28	78
S. M. Solley	30	27	19	76

17 competed.

Match 6.—Consolation.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
S. I. Williams.........	28	22	50
Copl. Welsh	24	17	41
Bomb. Flack	16	18	34
Copl. England	8	13	21

Championship Medals.

Gunr. Rogers......... 193 points } To be shot off.
Bomb. Barker ...... 193 "

Spoon Competitions, 1907-8.

	No. of Spoons won.
Bomb. Barker	8
Gunr. Clyne	7
S. M. Solley	6
S. I. Maber	6
Gunr. Rogers	5
Sergt. Venn	3
Bomb. Flack	3
Gunr. Thompson	3
Bomb. Geldart	2
Sergt. Coates	1
Copl. Banks	1
S. I. Williams	1
Copl. Hainsworth	1
Tptr. Trousdell	1
Gunr. Strickland	1
Copl. Welsh	1
Sapr. Hotz	1

Aggregate Prizes.

Gunr. Clyne	467 points.
S. M. Solley	458 "
Bomb. Barker	448 "

Across the front of the cottage of Johann Schmid, who lives in the village of Suhr, in the canton of Argovie, is the sentence, painted in large letters: "Here lives the happiest man on earth." Schmid, who is fifty-five years of age, said to an interviewer, "I defy you to find a happier man than myself. I have never worked, never married, never been ill, and have never been anxious for the future. I eat well, drink well, and sleep well. What more would you have?" When in his teens Schmid was left by his father an income of about £1 a week and a small piece of land. He built his cottage on the land, and has occupied it ever since.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

"Pritchard" Cup.

The first of the two half-yearly competitions for the Pritchard Cup was played off on the Men's Links on Tuesday, 24th instant. The terms were "Medal" play under handicap. The number who entered was twenty-one of whom fourteen returned cards, the remainder preferring to shine on some other occasion. Fortunately the breeze which for the past week had been too strong for pleasure, declined in violence, and some good play was the result. One of the earliest to return a card was Mr. R. Nicoll with 43 nett, but immediately afterwards Mr. G. R. Chetham came in with a nett score of 41, and the interest was then centred on whether anyone would better this which appeared doubtful. This expectation was realized, for the next best was a 43 by Mr. Mungavin who thus tied with Mr. Nicoll for the second place. The Captain in a speech, brief but eloquent, then presented the cup to Mr. Chetham, who ably responded. A proposal to reduce his handicap was warmly approved of by those assembled, but was held in poor esteem by the winner, who strongly objected, in spite of the fact that a member present stated that his handicap was habitually reduced because he "didn't" win. The matter is still under discussion, and no doubt justice will be done. The gathering then dispersed, each man with the conviction warm in his breast that he would win next time. Appended are the scores of those who returned cards:—

	Gross score.	H'cap.	Nett.
G R Chetham	45	4	41
R Nicoll	49	6	43
G W Mungavin	48	5	43
C H Penny	53	9	44
Captain Lewis ...	46	scr.	46
D Revie	50	4	46
J M Lang	49	3	46
J M K Davidson ...	47	scr.	47
Rev A Cant	47	scr.	47
J Gregson	54	7	47
A E Cumming	53	5	48
D W Murdoch	57	8	49
D Miller	49	scr.	49
W H Reid	59	3	56

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 30.

The depression from Persia has given a light precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and is the probable cause of a moderate to a large excess of temperature in the north west of India and the United Provinces, but skies now are almost clear in the former area. Few thundershowers occurred in Burma and Assam.

Burma.—Myingyan and Yamethin had light falls of rain, skies are lightly clouded and humidity equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is approximately normal.

North-East India, Orisa.—Shillong reports a light fall of rain. Skies are clear and the air drier than usual, except in a few stations in the north-eastern districts. The temperature is slightly higher than usual in Assam and normal elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity on the whole decreased, now nearly normal. The temperature, has risen and is nearly normal in the Central Provinces, but elsewhere considerably higher than usual. North-West India—Light precipitation occurred in Baluchistan and parts of Kashmir. Skies are clear in Gujarat, Rajputana, but lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen considerably in Baluchistan, but in the rest of the division is moderate to large in the excess.

Peninsula.—Skies are lightly clouded. The humidity is normal or slight by excess except in parts of the Deccan. The temperature has risen to the normal throughout the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Thundershowers are probable in Burma and light rain possible in Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for [illegible] reduced to 32° F. and for [illegible] (local time) on the 30th March 1908 was 29.885 inches. The height of the barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was [illegible] feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30 00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday, the 29th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen at Rawalpindi. The sky is heavily overcast at Multan and is clear or lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess of normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi and generally in defect elsewhere. Weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual throughout the district. Winds are northerly at Multan while calms and westerly or south-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the moisture in the air is in slight excess or defect of normal. Winds are north-westerly at Mainpuri while calms and westerly or south-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual in most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind while they are clear in Rajputana. Humidity is below normal at Jaipur and generally in excess elsewhere. Winds are northerly or north-westerly in Sind while calms are reported from Rajputana. Weather had been hotter than usual both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess of normal in Central India West and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore while calms and south-westerly or north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. Weather had been hotter than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while humidity is in slight defect of normal at Saugor, Amraoti and Chanda and generally in excess elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly at Nagpur, south-westerly at Saugor and easterly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Raipur. Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Chanda recorded calm. Both day and night temperatures had been cooler than usual in most places.

Konkan.—The sky is clear at Bombay and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess of normal. Winds are north-westerly at Ratnagiri while calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail elsewhere. The variations of both day and night temperatures had been generally small.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly or moderately clouded and the quantity of moisture is more than usual at Poona and Solapur and less than it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Ahmednagar while calms and easterly or southerly winds prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been cooler than usual while during night it was nearly equal to normal at Sholapur, 2° to 4° warmer at Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum and 1° to 2° cooler at Malegaon, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 each to the District Agricultural Associations of Tanjore and Godavery for the experimental cultivation of jute in those Districts. The grant is subject to the condition that the cultivation is carried on in the manner prescribed by the Agricultural Department.

It is reported, says a China paper, that the Viceroy of the Yen-kuei Provinces and the Governor of Kuangsi have informed the Waiwupu that the French authorities in Annam seem willing to allow the extradition of Chinese outlaws and rebels who have fled into Annam, but that, as a "quid pro quo" the French demand special facilities for the construction of railways in the above noted three Provinces of China.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

REORGANIZATION OF THE P. W. D.

The "Madras Mail":—A despatch from the Secretary of State has been recently received on the subject of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department. The Imperial and Provincial officers of the Department will, in future, be borne in two separate Lists in accordance with the original recommendation of the Public Service Commission, which so far as the Public Works Department is concerned, has only been partially given effect to. The present system of grade pay for the Executive and Assistant classes is to be replaced by a purely incremental scale of pay for Imperial Engineers and by a partially incremental scale for Provincial Engineers. The scale for the Imperial Engineer is to commence at Rs. 380, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,250 in the 20th year of service exchange compensation allowances in addition to pay being abolished. The scale identical with that sanctioned last year for the Imperial Forest Service. The pay of a Provincial Assistant Engineer is to commence, as at present, at Rs. 250, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 550, and that of the Provincial Executive Engineer is fixed at Rs. 650 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900. The promotion of Provincial Engineers from the Assistant to the Executive grade is to be dependent on their being reported as qualified for charge of a Division, and on the existence of vacancies in the scale of Divisional charges reserved for the Provincial Service. A Resolution embodying the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject will be issued in due course.

GRAZING AND FORESTS.

The "Pioneer."—The exclusion of cattle and other domesticated animals from unlimited grazing in forests is often quoted as a grievance and we are told that the Forest Department is unsympathetic, and intent only upon showing large surplus balances. But there is, of course, another side to the question, and the damage done by grazing animals in the forests may be out of all proportion to the value of the fodder they consume. A proof of this occurs in the last report on forest work in the Punjab. It appears that persons with grazing rights used to keep sheep and goats for purely domestic and agricultural requirements but they have lately found it pays to keep them for pastoral purposes, with the result that in most divisions, especially in the hills, there has been a great increase in the number of sheep and goats grazed. The present practice is contrary to recorded rights, but since those rights were only recorded "generally," and not as rights to graze a specific number of animals, it is extremely difficult to devise means of checking the abuse. Excessive grazing is the main obstacle in the way of natural forest reproduction, and the Conservator states that a solution of the problem is absolutely necessary if the denudation which is producing deplorable results in many parts of the country is to be checked. It may be noted that the income of the Punjab Forest Department declined by 12 per cent. and the expenditure by 9 per cent. last year, the net profits being just over four lakhs of rupees, a fall of one lakh. There will probably be a further fall in the receipts from the sale of timber for some time to come, owing to the competition of Australian sleepers, and the dishonest practice now resorted to by some contractors of passing off inferior imported wood as deodar.

A COMING RAILWAY QUESTION.

The "Pioneer."—One of the many railway questions which will have to be decided within the next year or two by the Government of India relates to the future of the Rajputana-Malwa line. With the completion of the Nagda-Muttra railway next year a direct broad-gauge route will be opened up between Delhi and Bombay. Under the terms of their new contract the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company have the right to work their original line together with the Rajputana Malwa for a term of 25 years, and there is the possibility of their also working the Nagda-Muttra railway—in fact they are already assured of that line being made over to them. They may then, according to the contract, be called upon to give up the Rajputana-Malwa line. Now the distance, by the latter, from Delhi to Bombay is 848 miles, while the distance via the Nagda-Muttra route will be 863 miles. The Rajputana-Malwa will therefore still hold the shorter route, but there is the break of gauge at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad to be considered. The Bombay Baroda Company will doubtless do their utmost to keep the working of the Rajputana-Malwa system in their hands for it serves a large number of trading districts such as Bhatinda, Sirsa, Rewari, Fazilka, and Agra and there is also the local traffic to be considered. It acts, in fact, as a valuable feeder-line to the broad-gauge, the junctions with the latter being at Sabarmati and Rutlam. If it were to pass under State control traffic might be diverted via the Pachpadra route to Karachi, that port being benefited at the expense of Bombay. It will be interesting to see what policy Government will adopt when the Nagda-Muttra railway is finished. The railway which will feel most directly the effect of the new line will be the Great Indian Peninsula which works the Indian Midland system. It is inevitable that much of the traffic which now passes through Jhansi and Bhopal must be diverted to the shorter broad-gauge route via Nagda, and it was with a view to somewhat equalising matters that the Government of India gave the working of the Agra-Delhi Chord to the G. I. P. The latter are already seeking a way to shorten the mileage distance between Delhi and Bombay by a short cut from Bhopal to Bir; and, further, they have petitioned the Secretary of State not to allow their interests to be sacrificed to the rival company when the Nagda-Muttra line is opened. The trade of Bombay must benefit in any case, by an additional route to Delhi being made available, and it is easy to understand why the local Chamber of Commerce were so persistent in demanding the construction of the new line. They may sympathise with the G. I. P., but none the less they will welcome the competition between the two companies, as lower freights mean more business for the port.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

"Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Some of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta seem to be under the impression that they are not bound to record any evidence in any case unless it falls within the description of the cases mentioned in Section 362, Criminal Procedure Code, that is to say, cases in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding Rs. 200 or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months. But it should be remembered that the decisions of the Presidency Magistrates in cases not falling within the description are not declared by law to be final: their decision is subject to revision by the High Court. But how is the High Court to judge of the correctness or otherwise of the decision unless some notes of the evidence in the case are on the record? No doubt the law gives a certain amount of discretion to the Presidency Magistrate in the matter of recording evidence. But that direction must be held to have been given in the interest of the administration of justice. Otherwise there could be no justification for allowing such a discretion. It may be the Legislature thought that in many petty cases the decision of the Presidency Magistrate will be virtually final, as the persons convicted would not move the High Court against those convictions. But cases which are likely to come up to the High Court, the Calcutta High Court has made it a rule that the record of the Presidency Magistrate must be such as to enable the Court of revision to judge of the propriety of the orders.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE U. P.

The "Englishman":—Some curious points are brought out relating to the pursuit of crime in the Administration report of the United Provinces for 1906-07 just issued. The professional poisoner, for example, is still very much in evidence, for 24 such cases are recorded. Women, it appears, are curiously addicted to this form of crime. In Sitapur, for instance a Parsi woman poisoned no less than eleven persons, merely in order to induce faith in her healing powers! Such is the disregard for human life among the lower classes in this country. Dacoity flourishes in the United Provinces. This form of crime was worst in the Agra Division, where its prosecution was least successful, owing largely, it is said, to the proximity of Native States. Great difficulty appears to have been experienced in bringing the crime home to the perpetrators. Thus out of 415 true cases of dacoity only 109 ended in conviction, and the report adds that "the police were more successful in preventing than in detecting dacoity." In the Farukhabad district 27 cases, out of 31 reported, were untraced; while in Etawah the police had as little success, either in detection or in prosecution. It is, however, satisfactory to record that the provisions of the Infanticide Act were finally withdrawn during the year, which would seem to point to this form of crime having disappeared from the United Provinces.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Lieut. Shackleton's Report.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

Wellington, March 8.

The exploring ship "Nimrod," which arrived off Dunedin Heads on Friday, landed three men of the Antarctic expedition who required medical treatment. They are Dr. Mitchell, Cotton and M'Intosh. The last named had lost an eye. The "Nimrod" proceeded to Lyttelton. She left the ice thirteen days ago. After taking in stores at Lyttelton she will proceed on a surveying cruise.

The following report has been brought by the "Nimrod" from Lieutenant Shackleton, R. N., who is in charge of the Antarctic exploration party, now in winter quarters at the foot of Mount Erebus, twenty miles from the Discovery's winter quarters:

"On 1st January, amidst cheers from 30,000 people and the salutes of the big guns from the heights around Lyttelton, amidst the hooting of sirens and the blowing of steam whistles, the little "Nimrod" steamed forth at 5 p. m. for a long battle with storm and tempest, towering ice walls and blinding snow, accompanied by thousands of people on the steamers. Passing by the flagship "Powerful" the air was rent with cheers from the bluejackets who manned the ship. H.M.S. "Powerful's" band played Auld Lang Syne, and we, to the accompaniment of those strains hauled in our wire from the tow boat Koonya, and set our faces to the unknown south. Scarcely clear of Godley Head were we before the "Nimrod" began to wallow in the choppy sea, and next day we soon learnt that our heavily laden little vessel was going to have a rough time of it. Stronger and ever stronger blew the sou' wind, and soon we had to veer more cable, till our boats were hanging some 10 tons weight of cable and wire. Towards evening it blew harder. Great seas came roaring towards us, threatening to smash down our small ship, but she rose gallantly to the towering [illegible], but [illegible] as of old, a perfect sea boat. Our great anxiety was the care of the ponies. Hardy as they were, the rolling of the ship 45 deg. on each side gave them great trouble, so I was compelled to place two of the scientific staff on the watch two hours each to attend to them, and help them whenever some extra large sea filled us with water from forward to aft. We were considerably helped in this struggle to save the ponies by Mr. George Buckley, who came with us at an hour's notice, and who left a life of ease for the sheer love of adventure. To him we owe at least the life of one pony which fell, and otherwise surely would have gone.

HAMMERING THROUGH THE SEAS.

"Day after day we hammered through the white bitter waves. Our gallant tow boat could hardly be seen at times as she lurched into the trough of the sea. Standing with Captain England, whose superb seamanship throughout this trying time I cannot express admiration enough for, I would watch the Koonya disappear from view. The next minute my gaze would be directed to some great wave, green based and capped with white tumbling and strenuously moving towards us. Inevitably it must strike us, I would think, but the forty-year old sealer rose to the crisis and it would go foaming beneath with bared lips of hate, as if disappointed of its prey. Day after day this struggle against nature in its sternest mood went on. One night, in the midst of a hurricane squall, a pony turned right over in its stall and fell on its back. All efforts to get it back proved unavailing, and it was knocking itself about terribly. Next morning we had to shoot it, thus reducing our number to nine. The same day one of our stoke dogs strangled himself, but to make up for this a few days after six fine puppies were born. To tell the tale separately of each succeeding day would be but a repetition, for during the first twelve days it did little else but blow gale after gale. One fine day we had, and then the sodden blankets and wet clothes were put out to dry, and our poop looked like a veritable Petticoat-lane. We washed our faces and hands, and scraped off the bits of soup, &c., that had during the meals found a resting place on our clothes, and generally squared things up. After one day of fine weather it began to blow again, and Captain England's and my anxiety was heightened by the fact that the strain of towing was telling on our ship. She was badly strained, and began to leak. I put the scientific staff on the pumps. In spells day and night until we got past the shrieking fifties, and the weather became better. Heavy seas had washed away our bulwarks forward on the port and starboard sides. One particularly huge sea one morning dislodged the starboard whaleboat and flooded the pony stalls with water, but all things have an end, and on 14th January we got a beautiful day.

DEPARTURE OF THE TOW BOAT.

"On the 15th February the Koonya left us, and at this stage I desire to put on record the ever ready help, continuous courtesy and splendid seamanship, of Captain Evans, of that ship. He had a most difficult task, and carried it out splendidly. Captain England managed the "Nimrod" as though she were one of his own hands, so cognisant was he of her every movement, and the morale of the whole staff from the oldest to the youngest was excellent. Many of them had never been to sea before, and the change from the luxuries of home life to the discomforts of a little ship of 227 tons must have been great. The discomfort will not daunt the spirit of Professor David, of Sydney University, who was only going as far as the winter quarters with us, but on my asking him to stay throughout the voyage, acceded to my request, thus making a valuable addition to our staff, which has increased from twelve to sixteen by the addition of Professor Davis, the great geologist; Mr. Mawson, chemist and physicist, of Adelaide; Mr. Armytage, traveller and traveller, of Melbourne; and Mr. Macintosh, until now navigating officer of the "Nimrod." So our party on the "Nimrod," consists of 38, not including Mr. Buckley, whom we were so sorry to part with when the Koonya left.

"The departure of the Koonya marks the first stage of our journey. After a tow of 1,500 miles through a stormy sea, we on 17th January, saw ice ahead, and signalled her to stop. After towing through the rough water some ten sheep for our winter stores and taking Mr. Buckley on board, she left us for home, being the first steel steamer to cross the Antarctic circle. Captain England and I decided that in view of the small amount of coal available, and the strained condition of the ship that we would try a new way south to avoid the pack of ice which every vessel has had to force its way through. After carefully considering the matter, we decided that if we went down on the 75th meridian west we might be more fortunate than the Discovery was in 1901, down the 178th meridian [illegible].

THE VENICE OF THE SOUTH.

"On the morning of 16th January we entered the city of white, marvellous Venice of the south, mile upon mile of great ice-bergs, but never a sign of pack ice. From the Crow's Nest on the main mast, ice-bergs stretched out east and west as far as we could see—these wonderful sherdds of the frozen south, great giants worked from the bosom of the Antarctic.

"Through broad paths and through narrow alleys, between towering walls of white ice, the little "Nimrod" threaded her way surrounded by flocks of Antarctic petrels and beautiful little snow white ice petrels, now and then greeted by the astonished squawk of the penguin, which saw the ship for the first time in its life. The thud of our screw and the wash from the propeller as we passed stirred some of the giant [illegible], and they fell in our wake with a mighty crash and roar. Sad would have been our lot had we been in that [illegible] just then.

"After passing for hours through these narrow lanes of ice, often thinking we were in a cul de sac, but ever finding a way through on towards the south, we at length emerged into the open sea. To the south-east and west was the ice free ocean, and behind us lay the line of ice-bergs we had eluded for the first time in the history of Polar navigation.

"To greet our entry to Ross Sea, and to remind us that it was not all plain sailing, pack ice came from the south. It made our rigging shine with frost and our ropes slippery with frozen sea water. The "Nimrod" began again to pitch, which later we did not mind, as the swell causing this told us that there was free sea to the southward. When the wind was over we were soon on our way, and though next day we had to steer westward for a few hours to avoid some heavy land ice, we made a good distance on our way south.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S WONDERS.

"Thus we went along until on the morning of 22nd January we saw a low line on the horizon, and knew we were in sight of a great ice barrier at last. By noon we were close to this wonderful rampart that so far has guarded the secrets of the south from the attack of ships. Rising sheer from the water to a height of 150 feet, and stretching east and west as far as the eye could see, it is truly one of the wonders of the world. At once we turned to the eastward and steamed along the ice wall, seeing a deep inlet, and towards midnight we turned a sharp corner opening into a wide bay filled with [illegible] on which were numbers of seals and [illegible] penguins. The whole bay was alive with huge [illegible] whales. To the south, about seven miles off [illegible] steep cliffs, beyond which to the [illegible] were high undulations, terminating in very high hills rising to heights of 1,000 feet approximately. No bare rock was visible. The pack ice lay thick to the eastward and northward, interspersed with huge bergs and land ice, but the open lead gave us passage north. Passing this section of the bay we steamed down close to the barrier again, and at 2 p. m. turned another sharp corner, round which we found the barrier trended northward.

THE FIRST SERIOUS CHECK.

"We had now passed the position of the inlet where we had hoped to have wintered, and found it had broken away, so thus we met our first serious check. Everything was ready for disembarking, but our prospective port had disappeared, and we steamed north-eastward to try and reach actual land and King Edward the Seventh Land, but soon we were barred from this route by the ice, which pressed up [illegible] against the barrier. To add to my anxiety the pack was [illegible] closing in behind us, and with the knowledge of what this would have meant to our little ship [illegible], just clearing the corner of the barrier by a bare fifty yards. What we escaped can be realized if one imagines a little boat close under the white cliffs of Dover, and one sees great solid masses, same as large and as high as the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England and the new War Office, and some as long as Fleet-street and Northumberland-avenue. All moving down to crush the little vessel, then one can gather the seriousness of our position. On getting the point we steamed back along the barrier, in the afternoon entering the bay again, thus finding that the barrier had broken away, taking some fifteen miles of ice, and leaving a sheer ice face of 150 feet in height.

SEARCH FOR EASTERN LAND.

"It was not until 8 p.m. that we found an opening to the north through the heavy ice, and again I turned east to try and reach the eastern land. All that night we pursued a zig zag course, sometimes plunging into apparently open sea, only to be brought up by the close-screwed and hummocked up ice packs and large bergs. At 6 p.m. the next day we were further west than the day before, and well to the north. That evening the wind sprang up from the north-west, with squalls of driving hail and snow so thick that we had to go slow, our horizon being limited to a few yards. Once it cleared up, and I saw the ice was rapidly closing round us, so reluctantly I gave orders to turn back, and it was not until 1 o'clock next morning that we cleared the ice to the north. The only thing I could do was to seek winter quarters in Macmurdo Sound, as our very limited and rapidly decreasing coal supply would not allow us further time to go anywhere else, and the strained condition of the ship was causing grave anxiety.

"There seemed absolutely no prospect of reaching King Edward Land. It was barred by the impenetrable ice. The only expedition which was fortunate enough to find open water was the Discovery in 1902. Thus foiled in obtaining either of these places, we slowly, battling against a strong west wind, made our way to Macmurdo Sound, which lay under the shadow of the mighty [illegible] of Mount Erebus [illegible] high as we steamed down the sound that morning—29th January—that we might reach the winter quarters of the Discovery but at 10 a. m. we found ourselves held up 20 miles from our goal. When the Discovery entered in 1901 she had an absolutely ice free sea to her winter quarters. We tried ramming the ice for [illegible] minutes we realised we might as well have tried to have [illegible] through the Great Pyramid, so I tied the ship up to the ice face and prayed for a northerly swell to break up the ice. We lay at the edge of the ice till 3rd February, making only a trip west to see if there possibly [illegible] place to winter in on the western shore, but we found the ice extending all round. During this time about one-mile of ice broke away, and on the return of the party which I sent to our old quarters, and which reported that the ice was still in the way, I felt that I must not delay longer, but must seek new winter quarters on the eastern shore north of the ice.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

"Whilst getting some stores on deck an unfortunate accident occurred to one of the landing party, Mr. MacIntosh who was struck in the right eye by a hook, necessitating the removal of his eye. He is now going well, and has returned in the "Nimrod." I am deeply grieved about him, and appreciate fully the great loss he is to us as a valuable member of my staff.

"NIMROD" IN A BLIZZARD.

"I eventually decided to make winter quarters on Cape Royds and the work of discharging the stores and buildings the hut, &c., began. It was under great difficulties for a great proportion of it had to be done in boats under exceptionally trying conditions. The weather was very unsettled and boisterous and the temperature was low and falling daily. On 19th February the "Nimrod" was blown away by a terrific blizzard. For three days it continued thick, with driving snow and the temperature was 16 deg. below zero. A very high short sea was continually breaking over her, freezing all the ropes and sides, and accumulating in great masses of ice fore and aft. We had to cut away part of the bulwarks to allow the ship to free herself of the water, which was frequently up to the men's waists. All the ports were frozen solid, the rudder was frozen fast in the trunk, and the men were continually working to keep it clear with axes and crowbars. All hands were engaged wearing the ship at every four or six hours, avoiding with much difficulty the great bergs and heavy floes of land ice. The ship was blown over 40 miles S. N. W. in spite of our trying to work to windward under full steam.

"The men, ponies and dogs are all fit and well. Two ponies were nearly lost, one by falling between two large floes of land ice. When the ice broke up it [illegible] saved with difficulty, and had to be literally lifted out with ropes. A hut was built in a sheltered valley at the foot of Mount Erebus, on Cape Royds, about 20 miles north of the Discovery's winter quarters and well sheltered from the southerly winds. The "Nimrod" will return in 1910."

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING IN KATHIAWAR.

The Navagarh Tannery.

The Junagarh State has now felt the necessity of taking its proper share in the industrial activity that is going on in the country. It was only a few days ago that the laying of the foundation stone of the new mill was at Veraval, and now appropriately to be named after the present Chief Nawab Sir Rasoolkhan, Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and a ceremony of the same nature but for a different branch of industry, namely, a tannery, was performed on Friday last. This is to be started at Navagarh by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Jijibhoy Rashan & Co., of 6th Apollo Street, Bombay. It was at the special desire of the Nawab Saheb that Navagarh was selected as the place for establishing the tannery. This small townlet was founded some thirty years ago in the reign of Nawab Mohabat Khan. From a commercial point of view also the place is eminently suited for the success of the enterprize. There is a railway station about a mile off and the tannery is to be situated in a place where the water of the river Bahadur can be easily utilised. Messrs. Jijibhoy Rashan & Co. hope that if the tannery is properly conducted and well managed, they will be able to supply needs of all the Kathiawad States for saddlery, harness and other leather-made goods required for private as well as military purposes. The project seems to be a very promising one, firstly, because hides and skins of a superior quality could be had in large quantities, secondly the situation is all that can be desired, and thirdly, much skilled labour can be obtained at very cheap rates. The managers will only have to secure the services of an expert to guide the workmen and initiate them into the latest improved methods of manufacturing leather goods. The ceremony began after the Friday Prayers (it being the Mahomedan Sabbath day and hence no business is done until the prayers are over.) The usual ceremony was gone through and the stone was declared to be well and truly laid. There was a handsome marble tablet mentioning the Hijri, Samvat and Christian eras and also the name of the present Nawab Saheb and the year of his reign. After the ceremony was over the assembly was treated with some light refreshments and "pan supari." It is hoped that the undertaking will prove a successful one, particularly when it is under the direct patronage of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his able Dewan Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, since whose joining this State a new life of progress and activity has been breathed into all its departments.

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has received the following telegram:—"During sounding operations, now begun in Suez Bay, all vessels arriving at and leaving Suez should use the Western Channel only between Suez and New Port Rock."

The "Echo de Paris" reproduces a telegram from Lisbon to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" stating that a rumour is current in Portugal of a proposed marriage between the young King Manuel and Princess Victoria, daughter of the German Emperor.

Reporting upon the Bikanir Imperial Service Camel Corps, the Inspector General says that the high state of efficiency is attributable to the keen interest taken in the State Forces by the Maharaja [illegible] and to the close supervision of Major Rawlins, Inspector Imperial Service Camel Corps.

The Sheriff of Madras, in compliance with an influentially signed requisition, is convening a Public Meeting of the citizens, to be held at the Banqueting Hall on Monday, the 6th April, at 5-30 p.m., to consider measures for raising a Famine Relief Fund. H. E. the Governor of Madras will preside.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW SLEEVES.

Sleeves are the "leit motif" heard through every dress theme now-a-days, and to which we return gladly when a certain monotony seems to offer itself as regards the gown alone. One of the most welcome surprises this year has been the return of the ruffle of tinted accordion-plaited lace, over which a clever maid or a still more clever dyer expends so much care and attention with a view to achieving exactly the right tint which suggests old age rather than tea, coffee, or other more subtle methods. This ruffle, which is the salvation of those who own no precious stock of real old dentelle, is substituted in many cases by pure white lace-edged lawn and is introduced in a variety of different ways, the most effective being that of slashing up the manche to the elbow, and inserting the frill carefully into the opening.

IMPORTANCE OF BUTTONS.

Where numbers of the new model costumes are concerned the long sleeves are as wide at the wrist as a kimono manche, while the upper part remains very tight, fitting with glove-like exactitude over the arm, a quantity of pure white lawn frills being inserted at the edge and falling over the hand in a snowy cascade. Buttons, too, play a large and important role in the sleeves of to-day, the size being greatly exaggerated while in the case of not a few of the new tailor-made gowns every seam is outlined with a row of tiny braid or satin buttons, which, in spite of their simple and inexpensive appearance, manage to make not a little difference in the net cost. Bright contrasts are afforded where the [illegible] cuffs are in question, a new spring gown for afternoon wear, carried out in soft dove-grey cloth having collar and cuffs designed in rose du Barri velvet, and very elaborately worked in black and silver soutache.

SIMPLE HATS.

Giant rosettes, almost as large as the cauliflower of commerce, and fashioned of small superposed frills of accordion-plaited tulle or crêpe de chine, each of which is made of a double thickness of the material—represent an adjunct which the milliner is turning to good account in the construction of the plainer style of headgear. These rosettes are usually carried out in two colours, such as pansy purple and cocoa, or "rose fané" and dull mignonette green, and are placed side by side against the dome-shaped crown, which in its turn is not infrequently covered with ruched tulle, leaving hardly a quarter of an inch of the straw exposed. Huge tulle pompons designed in exact imitation of the pear-shaped pompons, composed of clipped feathers, which have already enjoyed a large measure of popularity, are likewise being employed con amore with capital effect, and are finished with long pointed stems of silver or gold filagree like the aiguillettes of a few years ago.

THE GAIKWAD'S TRIBE.

Mr. Vaidya Luxman Rao, the author of The Mahabharat—a criticism—and The Riddle of the Ramayan, in his new book Epic India attacks Sir Herbert Risley's opinion that the Marathas are Scytho-Dravidians. One must appreciate the Herculean labour of wading through the endless cobwebs of fabulous folk-lore, for defending the Gaikwad's caste. But was such defence necessary? It is generally admitted that the Scythians were Aryans, that there were fair people among them; that there were blonde people among them, and that they are identical with the horsemen mentioned in the Bible. The Asiatic Scythians conquered Persia about 128 years before Christ. In the first century B. C. they emigrated to Baluchistan and defeated the Indo-Greeks and Bactrians. From 125 B. C. to 25 B. C. they infested Upper India and remained there for 500 years. Their rulers were Buddhists. Buddha was a Scythian, that is, Aryan. However, the data supplied by Mr. Vaidya will encourage students of ethnology to study the Epics with a critical eye to draw their own conclusions. Mr. Vaidya's conclusions are easy to hit—one has only to make up his mind to attribute everything good to the Indo-Aryans and everything bad to the barbarian Greeks, the atrocious Romans, or the unmentionable Persians. If it cannot be fathered on any of the Westerners, then try the barbarous North, the vermin-eating East, or the degraded South. And, finally, if it cannot be located anywhere on the surface of the earth, send it to the winds. This done, Mr. Vaidya's brief is ready. He has also taken advantage of the Gaikwad's patronage in raising his own caste. He therefore says that the only modern representatives of the Indo-Aryans, the 'purest of the pure,' are the Brahmans, in spite of the African origin of the sect to which he himself belongs. He begins with a thrust at the Bengalis and Madrasis by calling them "Dravidians of the farthest East and the farthest South," and adds with pride that Greek historians looked upon them as non-Aryan peoples. Here he shrewdly takes advantage of Sir Herbert Risley's anthropometric measurements. But, as soon as he comes to Western India, he discards those figures, because he himself belongs to that tract. The 'Scythian spectre' (as he himself calls it) raised by himself is the chief point at issue in his first two chapters. It is mere waste of energy. It is a ridiculous [illegible] when Mr. Vaidya himself admits that the Yue-chis under Kadphises II and Kanishka (his son and followers) did infest the Maratha country. Was not Yue-chi [illegible] of Scythian tribe? What then becomes of the non-Scythian bone of contention Mr. Vaidya alone knows. The Kanishkas are mentioned as a tribe of family of ruling princes in the Pandharpur temple, and the temple of Kanakeshwar (Kanishkeshwar) at Alibag stands rampant to point its finger at the Scythian spot in the heart of Maratha—Mr. Vaidya's home. Sir Herbert never said that every man or woman found in Western India is Scythian in origin. He merely indicates the uppermost predominating influence of a tribe that has given its name to the tract. It would be interesting to ask him for instance why he omitted the Chitpavan Brahmans from his Ethnographic appendix of the Census Report. Was it because he could find no Scythian (that is, Aryan) trace in their blood, and because they themselves claim to be Berbers of African origin, stranded on the Western coast? That they usurped the position of the Deshasthas, the Brahmans represented by Dr. Bhandarkar while they had influence at Poona, is a patent fact. Such exceptions of comparatively modern foreign blood, may be multiplied to any extent. For instance, the Siddhi or Habshi rulers of Janjira in whose dominion the Peshwas lived before they went to Poona, are African; the Konkani Musalmans are Arabs, the Goanese Christians are Portuguese; the Parsis are Persians; the Prabhus and Khatris of Bombay are Indo-Aryans, as their features and complexion mark them out. Shivaji claimed descent from the Rajputs, and the Rajputs are Scythians or Aryans who, after migrating to India, married the daughters of the first Aryan settlers, while the forefathers of the Marathas were [illegible] (drawn out like Shivaji's great grandfather) who could not carry their women to the West. Let us add a Kindergarten illustration or an object lesson to elucidate what we say. Take a tumbler, fill it up to its fullest capacity with rice, give it a jerk, collect the rice thus thrown out, put it in another tumbler half full of wheat, shake it and give it a jerk. The portion thrown out will consist of a mixture of rice and wheat. Then fill up a third cylinder with this mixture already half full of lentils. Shake it and repeat the operation in a new cylinder containing [illegible] or black [illegible]. Watch the result and you will see the Punjab and Rajputana, the Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Maratha country and Aparanta representatives. That is, the White or Aryan blood predominating in the Punjab and part of Rajputana, the [illegible] Scythian blood in the Kathiawad, Gujarat and Maratha country, with streaks of the red or Iranian along the coast and the black or Dravidian in the South. There will be small proportions of the other colours, but the prevailing ones are those depicted by Sir Herbert Risley. He does not take notice of the children of the Yemen slave-girls sold by foreigners all along the coast, he does not take into account the shipwrecked Berbers, nor does he calculate the Habshis, Parsis, Beni Israels, or Arabs. The question is, what is the prevailing, the preponderating type of the tribe that has impressed its own characteristics on the tract taken as a whole. The Marathas represent the ruling race of Western India and their Aryan or Second-wave—Scythian influence is the one Sir Herbert has selected for his type. Mr. Vaidya's casteman may remain Berbers, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's people may remain Iranian, Justice Badruddin's tribe may remain Arabian, Mr. Solomon Benjamin's caste may remain Jewish, Mr. Gonsalves may remain Portuguese, Mr. Tylor may remain Anglo-Indian, Dr. Kirtikar's caste may remain Indo-Aryan, and the Chief of Janjira may remain African, although he is fairer than Mr. Vaidya. The fact remains that the once ruling, the predominating tribe is Scytho-Dravidian, that is, Aryan of the Second wave.—[Reis and Rayyet, Calcutta.]

[illegible] History of mankind, Vol. III., p. 341; Standard Dictionary of the English Language by J. K. Funk, p. 1810; The Century Dictionary, p. 7117; and [illegible] Encyclopedia.

[illegible] Cyclopaedia of India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

OUR AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor, our late Ambassador at Constantinople, was an Ambassador for thirteen years. Though he has fulfilled the conditions of a first-class retiring pension of £1,700 per annum, he has five more years before the rule of the Diplomatic Service of superannuation at seventy requires his retirement, Sir Nicholas spent three years at St. Petersburg before he succeeded Lord Currie ten years ago at Constantinople. Like that of the O'Conor Don, his surname is spelt with a single "n," the form in which it was spelt by the Kings of Connaught, and there was a rather acrimonious controversy at one time as to the right of both families to spell the name in that form. The contest was a long one and was summarily brought to a close by a communication from a punster in which he called it the N-less—standing for endless—correspondence.

EDMONDO DE AMICIS.

Edmondo de Amicis, who has just died, studied at the University of Turin, joined the Piedmontese army in 1865, fought at Custozza in the succeeding year, and at about the same date published his first poem, "Italia e Polonia." In 1867 he became the editor of an Italian military review, and conducted a campaign against the brutalities of the Italian military discipline of that date. In 1871 he took part in the campaign which ended in the occupation of Rome, and afterwards wrote its history. Descriptions of his travels in Spain, Morocco, and Turkey followed; but his most successful work was "Cuore," a story for children. This has been translated into most European languages, and is now in its three hundred and fortieth thousand. When it attained its three hundredth thousand the author's rivals, instead of exhibiting envy, entertained him at a public banquet, and presented him with a medal struck to commemorate the occasion.

AN ARCHITECT'S GOOD STORY.

Mr. Ernest Runtz, the well-known architect, who designed the Gaiety Restaurant and many other prominent London buildings, told an interesting story during his lecture on ancient and modern hostelries at the Auctioneers' Institute the other night. It was about a builder showing a prospective buyer over a semi-detached villa. There was some talk about the dining-room walls, so the builder sent his foreman into the next villa, and the following conversation took place: Builder: "Are you there, Bill?" Foreman: "Yuss, guv'nor." Builder: "Can you hear me?" Foreman: "Yuss, guv'nor." Builder: "Can you see me?" Foreman: "No, guv'nor." Builder (to client): "There's walls for you!"

WORDSWORTH'S FAVOURITE FLOWER.

A welcome harbinger of spring whose burnished gold stars now gleam on sunny roadside banks around London is the lesser celandine, the "humble" little flower that Wordsworth loved, and which is carved upon his tomb. It has no real connexion, either by kindred or similarity, with the celandine, and the misleading name comes from a catalogue which old John Gerarde the herbalist, published four centuries ago of the plants that grew in his garden on Holborn Hill. Like all really good things, the lesser celandine combines beauty with utility. Although the plant belongs to a poisonous group, the leaves are eaten in Sweden. Nicholas Culpeper, "the Rational Physician," with the root of this flower cured his daughter of the King's evil in one week, "without leaving a scar."

THERAPEUTIC USES OF MUSIC.

In the Berlin Charité Hospital, on every Sunday, in the afternoon, concerts are given for the benefit of the patients. The good effects of the music are said to be extraordinary. The "British Medical Journal" recalls that a St. Cecilia Guild was founded in London, some fifteen years ago on the initiative of the late Rev. Frederick Kill Harford, then a Minor Canon of Westminster. The movement was supported by some prominent persons, among whom was Sir Andrew Clark, and its efforts in a few hospitals and workhouse infirmaries were watched with a certain amount of languid interest by a few members of the medical profession. But the enterprise came to nothing. Our medical contemporary thinks it a pity that the St. Cecilia Guild was allowed to die, and says it might be worth while applying the experimental method to the determination of the effects of music on the circulation and on the nervous system, and thus indirectly on other functions of the body, in a more serious and systematic way than has yet been done.

OUR JUDGES.

The announcement that Mr. Justice Lawrance has completed eighteen years' service on the Bench reminds the "Manchester Guardian" of the comparative youthfulness—in point of service—of our judges. Mr. Justice Lawrance is one of the exceptions, others are Mr. Justice Grantham and Lord Macnaghten. Mr. Justice Grantham, who was appointed in 1886, is the senior of all the other puisne judges, as well as of the Lords Justices of Appeal and the Law Lords. Lord Macnaghten was in the House of Commons until 1887, and was made a Lord Justice in that year. These two veterans are the only judges whose tenure of office go back to Queen Victoria's first Jubilee.

TWENTY-ONE AT THE BAR NINE YEARS AGO.

Of all who were elevated to the Bench between the years of the first and second Jubilees only five remain—Mr. Justice Lawrance and Lord Justice Vaughan Williams (1890), Lord Justice Henn Collins (1891), and Sir Gorell Barnes and Lord Justice Kennedy (1892). Five King's Bench judges were appointed in 1897, but it is a remarkable thing that all the other judges—twenty-one out of a total of thirty-three—were at the Bar only nine years ago. The Chancery Division has been entirely remanned since 1900. During the period of office of the Government Lord Loreburn has appointed four Lords Justices of Appeal, three Chancery judges, and two judges of the King's Bench Division.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN NATAL.

The Report of the Superintendent of Education for Natal, which has just been issued, contains some interesting particulars concerning the education of natives, who loom so largely in the public eye at present. One hundred and seventy schools for natives are in receipt of public aid, of which thirty are either wholly or in part boarding schools. Several of the schools were closed in the districts affected by the rebellion some twelve months ago, but they are all re-opened and better attended than before. Good laundrywork is done in some of the schools and at Mariannhill, a Trappist institution, excellent and practical work is done in agriculture, which is taught both to boys and girls. The monks know that the best solution of the native problem is teaching the dignity of labour.

SCOTTISH SLUMDOM.

Some startling particulars concerning the slums of Glasgow, Dundee, and Paisley are given in the "Dundee Advertiser," by a Special Commissioner, who has been making investigations. Dr. Russell, the late Medical Officer of Health, stated that many thousands of Glasgow's inhabitants live under circumstances that make decency, cleanliness, and morality impossible. "On these unhappy slums the face of the sun never shines. . . . One of the city officials informed me that in the worst of the back-to-back tenements in mean and narrow streets there is no suitable and convenient water-closet accommodation, and no sink or water supply for each individual family. . . . Enteric and typhoid fever, small-pox, and tuberculosis are frequent visitors, and decimate slumdom's population with unerring rapidity. Many of the tenements are built so close together that at no hour of the day can the inhabitants see to read or sew without the aid of a lamp. In thousands of instances the houses are utterly given over to dirt and darkness, with the natural result that about 60 per cent. of the children die before they reach their fifth year."

DUNDEE'S BACKLANDS.

In Dundee the same evils present in only a slightly modified form: Old tenements, filthy, sunless "backlands," dismal alleys and insanitary closes—these are the houses of poorer classes of the greatest jute-producing city of the world. Dundee is dominated by one industry, and those who fall out under the health-racking semi-torture of the factory retire to the slums and eke out their miserable lives Heaven only knows how! Fifty per cent. of Dundee's population live in one or two-roomed dwellings, and I have seen within a mile of the city boundary horses and cattle more comfortably housed than the inhabitants of the slums. In Paisley, again, we are told that "overcrowding is rampant," and some 58 per cent. of the population live in house of three rooms and under.

ALL THROUGH AN ACCIDENT.

The confession of Mr. Percy Maxim that the discovery of his silent firearm was the result of an accident "while studying the problem of silencing the constant explosions of a motor-engine," reminds one of other notable inventions which we similarly owe to accident. It was the burning of a starch factory on the banks of the Liffey that first revealed the adhesive qualities of scorched starch mixed with water, and introduced to the world a new and cheap gum. To [illegible] William Murdoch, of a toolchest we are indebted for cast-iron cement; and the accident of a child playing with a bottomless oil flask which his brother, a Swiss mechanic called Argand, had placed over the flame of his crude oil lamp, gave birth to the lamp-chimney. A Nuremberg glass-cutter accidentally let some aquafortis drop on his spectacles, and etching on glass quickly followed.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Both at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards excellent progress continues to be made with the improved "Dreadnoughts" in the building and completing stages. At the former establishment the "Bellerophon" has had her armour completed, the tripod masts and funnels fitted, and is ready to receive the 12-inch guns. The "Temeraire," a sister ship at Devonport, which was commenced in August 1907, a month after the keel-plate of the "Bellerophon" was laid down, has shipped her funnels and tripod masts, and so well are the contractors for the guns responding to the requirements of the Ordnance Department, that a second pair of the 12-inch weapons has just been delivered alongside the ship. With reference to the "St. Vincent" and "Collingwood," in course of construction at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively, material is coming to hand so well as to admit of very rapid progress being made. The "St. Vincent," which was "officially commenced" on December 30, has already assumed a shapely appearance, her stem and stern posts being in position and the bulkwards in a forward state. The "Collingwood," although only laid down on February 3, has in five working weeks had 1,500 tons of material built into the hull, representing one-fifth of her weight when she reaches the launching stage. Everything at present points to the "Bellerophon" and "Temeraire" being completed well within the ensuing financial year—and this equally applies to the "Superb," building by contract—while in 1909-10 at least two of the "St. Vincent" class should, judging by the present outlook, be ready for service.

THE BATTLE PRACTICE FOR 1907.

The outstanding feature of the "Results of Naval Battle Practice for 1907," just issued by the Admiralty, is the good position taken by the Home Fleet, which claims second place with 237·39 as an average number of points for each ship. It is also satisfactory to find that the ponderous guns of the "Dreadnought" came out first in the Home Fleet, gaining the ship 410·00 points. China occupies the first place on the list with an average of 297·16 points, the "Kent" being first ship with 527·26 points—an excellent score. The Mediterranean Fleet comes third with 207·73 points, the "Queen" being first ship with 339·48 points. Then come the Atlantic Fleet with the "Albemarle" atop; Australia with the "Pegasus" first ship; the Channel Fleet sixth (a somewhat low place for so powerful a fleet), with the "Hibernia" heading the list with 295·10 points; and the Cape of Good Hope comes seventh with the "Hermes" on top. The Scouts bring up the rear with an average of 116·82—"Forward" 304·29 points. There were 73 ships engaged as compared with 67 in 1906, and the average points gained were 194·03 per ship, as compared with 194·02. As the conditions were considerably stiffer than in 1906, this must be accepted as satisfactory progress, especially as the average points per ship for 1905 was only about half of those gained in 1907, viz., 98·4 as compared with 194·02. This year the conditions have again been stiffened, and the target is to be a moving one.

ALLOWANCES FOR NAVAL CAPTAINS.

As recently announced by the Admiralty, when the transfer of the Eastern Gunnery School of the navy from Sheerness to Chatham takes place in June next the captain of this establishment will be transferred with the school, and it has also been decided that the appointment of a Commander in the Devonport and Chatham gunnery schools is to lapse. At Devonport the change has already been carried out, and the term "staff lieutenant" is likewise to lapse in connection with Lieutenants who are superintending the instructional classes. Seeing, however, that it has been decided that the captains (G.) at the naval barracks at Devonport and Chatham are to fill the place of the Commodores when from any cause these officers are absent from their post, the Admiralty apparently intend that the captains selected to fill these appointments shall be senior officers from the captains' list. An order in Council has, therefore, been published in the "London Gazette," authorising the same rate of command money for the captains (G.) at the naval depots as that received by captains of the gunnery schools when they were separate commands, viz., 12s. per diem. This allowance makes the appointment a suitable one for a captain sufficiently senior to fill the Commodore's and ensures a proper degree of experience and authority in his deputy when the Commodore is absent. The Chief or senior gunners at the gunnery schools will also retain their special gunnery allowances on transfer to the naval barracks.

NAVAL SCHOOLMASTERS' PAY AND PENSIONS.

Although the chief and head schoolmasters of the Royal Navy are grateful to the Admiralty for the new scale of pensions, which is made retrospective as from April 1, 1903, they are still hoping for "favours to come" in the shape of more equality between their pay and pensions and those of other branches with warrant rank. The maximum pay in every other warrant branch is considerably in excess of that allowed to head schoolmasters. For instance, the latter cannot rise beyond 8s. 6d. per day, whereas a gunner can reach the maximum of 11s. 4d. per day; while the chief schoolmaster cannot get more than 11s. per day, compared with the chief gunner's 14s. 6d. As regards pensions, the chief schoolmaster is allowed a maximum of £120 per annum, whereas all other chief warrant officers get £150. There are also corresponding differences in the pension for widows and the anomaly that all warrant officers, except the schoolmaster branch, are eligible for the rank of lieutenant, or, on retirement, that of honorary lieutenant. Having in view the indisputable fact that the duties of naval schoolmasters were never so onerous and exacting as they are under the present system of training, it is imperative to attract capable men from the scholastic profession by holding out inducements equal to those within the reach of teachers in civil life. For this reason, and also because of the dearth of naval schoolmasters which has prevailed for some time, the amended scale of pensions for chief and head schoolmasters is, it is hoped, the prelude to further concessions at no distant date.

NAVAL LEAVE REGULATIONS.

The new leave regulations that have been drawn up for the Navy by a Committee of naval officers familiar with the subject, will tend to regularise what had become somewhat irregular under present practice. The Admiralty have been more generous in the granting of leave to men on the lower deck during the last few years for good shooting, etc., and there has also been more generosity displayed to the officers in the matter of full pay leave after foreign service. Under the present system of short commissions the officers and men of the fleet are better off than when commissions extended to five years, and were succeeded only by a short spell at home, when leave was often not obtainable to anything like the extent allowed by the regulations for home service. Christmas and Easter leave also varied in different Home establishments. In future there will be one fixed standard for all Home establishments, and more rigid general rules for seagoing ships, although leave in the Navy will still remain a privilege and not a right either for officer or man. There will be ten day's leave at all Home establishments at Christmas and four days at Easter; and Whit Monday has been added to the general holidays, such as King's birthday, etc. One month's leave is to be granted to men re-engaging after completing time for pensions, but five days only on men re-engaging at the end of their first term of twelve years. Ten days leave are whenever possible to be granted to men before they part to foreign service.

THE FORCES IN INDIA.

In the course of the debate upon the motion of Mr. Murray Macdonald for a reduction of armaments, Mr. Asquith remarked that the India Office had for some time been discussing with the Indian Government the strength and distribution of the military forces under Lord Kitchener's command. The inference is obvious: The Indian Government is being sounded as to whether any reduction of the British force in that country is possible. We may be quite sure that Lord Kitchener will most stoutly oppose any such suggestion. All soldiers of Indian experience know well that it would be extremely perilous to withdraw any of our forces. The present establishment was fixed after the Mutiny, as Mr. Asquith himself remarked, and it had no relation to the advance of Russia. Since that time the area of India has been immensely extended, and in other ways our responsibilities have grown. Therefore we are quite sure that any proposal to reduce the garrison of India will never take a practicable shape.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lingga, 943 tons, Captain H McDiarmed sailed on Monday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Glenaffric, 2,657 tons, Captain J Craig arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. B. Elliot, a passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

The steamer Kenzler, 1,864 tons, Captain H. M. Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a general cargo and Hutson and 183 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi 1,251 tons, Captain P S Primrose arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo 73 cases opium and 31 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lichfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Goldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Ross	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J G Harder	[illegible] Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S [illegible]	Capt A W Kenoage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S L Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 30.

Anota	1302	Manley			M M & Co
B [illegible]	2336	Crabbie			G G Teipal & Co
Claverdale	2441	Seldon			The Captain
Cappian	2317	Chapman			W & A Graham & Co
Crostafe	3105	Mailer			Glade & Co
Fife	2494	Harrison			The Bo Co
Tirooli	3005	Watson			B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kidd			T M & Co
Ipswich	815	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Ilala	3420	Fenwicke			N F M M & Co
Kenzler	1864	Neilsen			
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			W & A Graham & Co
Monsoon	1735	Hanna			B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose			Bo & P S N Co
Norfolk	2606	Boney			G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams			M M & Co
Newbridge	2597	Dally			W & A Graham & Co
Nurani	2870	Bulled			Turner Morrison & Co
Nowroi Bahr	178	Macoda			Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London	23-3	P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden		13-18	P & O Co
Shah Noorjan	2741	Foster			H A Hassum
Shah Noor	1783	Hardroh			H A H Hassum
Thornbeck	2348	Robson			Shaw Wallace & Co
[illegible]	2129	Mitchell			R A Willie
Westfield	2192	Story			The Captain
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	Busreh	30-3	B I M & Co
Wearmouth	2323	Cotto			The Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Kagoshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	1-4	N Y Kaisha
B Clan Macintyre	3303	Weir	Dunkirk	15-4	F Muir & Co
D & E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	Karachi	7-4	R Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports		14-4	B & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Tickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4786	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
P Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Antwerp	1-4	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	353	Walli	Bhavnagar	31-3	B I S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	671	Mahomed	Mangalore	30-3	B I S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	415	Ahmed	[illegible]	31-3	B I S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pultala	2767	Allen	[illegible]		S F M M & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Abrey	Lpool	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
5 Kurdistan	2276	Watson	N F		W & A G & Co
6 Acara	3174	Smith	Hull	10-4	K Nixon & Co
7 Ranenfels	3523	Kippner	[illegible]	6-4	Glade & Co
8 [illegible]	2315	Badsich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	1-4	P & O Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4	P & O Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Craig	[illegible]	1-4	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Kenzler s	Nielsen	Durban, Mar 13
	Glenaffric s	Craig	London, Feb 2[illegible]
	Mohammadi s	Primrose	Busreh, Mar 11

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lingga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c.

The steamer Waroonga, Bamber for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following [illegible] yesterday :—
Steamer Ranenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Kenzler, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hussaini, for [illegible], &c.
" Mohammadi, for Persian Gulf, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s Britannia arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, arrived at London on the morning of the 28th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.	From.
20	Drachenfels	Antwerp
25	Merton Hall	Coast
26	Clan Grant	Cocanada
26	Ayuthia	Bangkok
27	Twinwood	Rangoon
27	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
27	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
28	Floriana	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 281 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co Ltd ; 140 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—120 cwt dry ginger, and 120 cwt turmeric V Hurridas ; 1,100 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Acara s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers ; 223 bales hemp, D M Gongaji and Co ; 2,001 cwt castorseed, and 1,575 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji 2,012 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

City of Vienna s—2,000 cwt cottonseed F F Campbell and Co ; 100 bales hemp, 300 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co ; Dido s—800 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 79 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,280 cwt castorseed Ralli.

FOR ANTWERP.

Acara s—14 bales twist, Schroder Smidt and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 119 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Clan Cumming s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels s—207 cwt [illegible], M Jafferbhoy ; 30 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia s—73 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Acara s—21 bales twist, [illegible] Pitamber and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—5,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—19 cwts sharkfins, K N Mianee and Co ; 126 cwts dry fruits, D N Shroff ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 chests opium, M H E Elliss ; 16 chests opium C Bomonji and Co ; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 39 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—400 bales twist, C Bhawandas.

Oceana s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 20 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 250 bales twist, N K Antia ; 5 chests opium, G Sobhagmall ; 7 1-2 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 4 1-2 chests opium ; Tata Sons and Co ; 11 chests opium, P B Petit and Co ; 40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, M B Khaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T B Co ; 150 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—129 bales The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton B Shamji and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, [illegible] and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." [illegible] Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, [illegible], Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Alb on" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB.

USE

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR FOOD.

[illegible]

Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 1-5 post free.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhoea, Otitis, Tympanitis, Inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the eradication of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is cooling and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. [illegible] Price of two different phials Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhagia, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L., and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

By Royal Warrant to HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, the Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & SUCCESS.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, [illegible]